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PANAMA CANAL RIVALS FABLED 'CUT TO CATHAY'

Opens Far Richer Trade to Orient and to Europe Than Magellan Sought

AMERICA'S WESTERN COAST REAPS HARVEST

Increase in Cargoes Grows Each Year and Passenger Service Joins It

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Panama Canal, that short cut to Cathay which Columbus, Balboa, Magellan and other early explorers sought but failed to find—because it was not there—is now exceeding the vision which those pioneers had of it as a channel for wealth between Europe and the Orient, by providing a way for a far greater commerce between Europe and the Pacific coast of America.

According to statistical reports from the Canal Zone, an epic of modern progress is being unfolded in the rapidly growing volume of business moving directly from the Pacific Coast to Europe.

Comparative totals of both east and west-bound trade between Canada and Europe through the canal show a gain of 2,215,000 tons from 1924 to 1928; and similarly between the United States and Europe, a gain of 685,000 tons.

Unhampered by rail transhipments after hauls across the continent, commerce is now seen to be moving from Pacific ports to Europe and the Continent in substantially growing volume, and whole fleets of new vessels are being added to the service.

Passenger Trade Increases

Other powers, ever alert to the promotion of new trade routes, are adding ships. The Hamburg-American, French, North German Lloyd and lines of Swedish, British, Italian and other flags are developing the route extensively.

Not only has it proved a lucrative business in the carrying of fresh and dried fruits, grain, apples and other products of the Pacific Coast to Europe, but it has proved a fertile field for passenger business.

While the first ships placed in the trade were intended solely as cargo carriers, the demand for passenger accommodations has resulted in the building of several new motorships, equipped with a sufficient number of staterooms to handle the passengers seeking a direct route from California to Europe.

In addition to the California products, the wheat of western Canada is finding its outlet to Europe through Vancouver to a rapidly growing extent. From as far inland as Alberta, 800 miles east and over the Rocky Mountains, the wheat moves westward to Vancouver, there to be placed in elevators awaiting Europe-bound ships, and the factor of rates, which are cheaper by this combination route from western Alberta than would be a straight rail haul east to Montreal, compensates for the somewhat longer transit time.

So substantial in volume has this traffic become, that the cargo tonnage between the west coast of Canada and Europe now ranks second in all the Panama Canal routes, ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Mexican Rebels Turn With 'Backs Against the Wall'

Gen. Escobar's Army Stands Near Jimenez—Federals Press Past Mazatlan

MEXICO CITY (AP)—With their backs figuratively against the wall, Mexican rebels in northern Mexico are believed by the Government to be planning a battle on which they will stake the very existence of their movement.

Federal aviators reported detachments of rebel cavalry as far south as Rellano, just 17 miles north of the federal army of Gen. Juan Almazan, now gathered at Escalon, but these movements were believed to screen the real concentration at Bachimba Pass, 63 kilometers south of Chihuahua City.

At Bachimba Pass some of the worst battles of Mexico's past have been fought. A small force heretofore has been able to hold it against much greater attacking armies. Invariably victory has rested with its defenders, who have been able to overwhelm attackers as they advanced within its thousand-foot gorge.

Federal hopes to win a battle at the pass are based principally on airplanes, which it is believed will bomb out the rebels and pave the way for infantry and cavalry attacks.

Civilian forces backing rebel Gen. Jose G. Escobar are known to have told him that such support as he has will be greatly weakened if he does not soon give battle. Bachimba Pass is the logical place for that effort.

Government communiques announced the surrender of 300 federal soldiers under General Armenta, who marched from Sonora to Chihuahua, thinking it in the possession of loyalists, only to find it held by rebel General Caraveo.

On the west coast Gen. Lazaro Cardenas pushed 3000 of his soldiers into Mazatlan and prepared to pursue rebel generals Roberto Cruz and Francisco Manzo, who have withdrawn their forces northward and are reported to be holding Culiacan.

Famous Paris Avenue Is Named After Foch

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris

ONE of the finest avenues in Paris, the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, has been named after Marshal Foch. The Paris municipal council today decided to call this avenue the "Avenue du Marechal Foch."

A statue of Foch will be erected at that end of the avenue at the entrance to the great park of the Bois de Boulogne. The avenue begins at the Etoile, where is situated the Arc de Triomphe.

PARENTS PRAISE UTAH FOR BAN ON CIGARETTE 'ADS'

Chicago Woman Speaks for Fathers and Mothers of 25,000,000 Children

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Utah's enactment of a drastic law prohibiting all billboard and street car display of cigarette or tobacco advertising reflects the opposition of parents all over the Nation toward the intensive campaign of the tobacco companies to turn 25,000,000 boys and girls into habitual smokers, declares Mrs. Alice Hyatt Mather, of Chicago, secretary of the Boys' and Girls' Anti-Cigarette League, whose educational work reaches every state and Canada.

"The vicious and suggestive form of poster advertising the big companies have gradually been developing over the United States has aroused hostility of thousands of parents," she said. "Legislators of Utah are to be commended for passing such a drastic law to protect the rising generation within their borders from this harmful influence.

Statements Defy Fact

"The big companies have carried their poster campaign acrosss the Nation. Today their posters boldly defy sound reason with misrepresentation of proven scientific facts. The suggestive influence of their colorful and artistic advertisements is obviously being used as a wedge to make the thoughts of our university students receptive to other phases of the cigarette campaign.

"Current press dispatches from Michigan, for instance, touch upon an especially aggressive activity, the outright giving away of sample cartons of cigarettes to every student, both boys and girls, clearly on the theory that many who never smoked before will become regular customers for life. So attractively packed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Communism Loses in Czechoslovakia

Moscow Delegates to Prague Fail in Mission of Settlement

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—Dissensions among the Czechoslovak Communists which have been very marked in the past year, resulted recently in an open struggle between the trade union and political sections for control of the party. The latter section, known as the polit bureau, is acting under orders from Moscow, and the extremists have sought to create industrial chaos by strikes and similar methods, with results disastrous to the party's interests, seeing that the workers have in no case supported them, and are acting contrary to the advice of the trade union leaders.

Moscow headquarters sent two special delegates to Prague to settle the matter but they were unsuccessful as the majority of the Communist members of Parliament support the trade union section. The matter is now to be decided by the Trade Union Congress summoned to meet on April 15. In the meanwhile disruption is proceeding through the political section also in a number of provinces. For example in Slovakia many ex-Communists are combining to form a new party entitled the Independent Social Democrats.

At the last general election in November, 1925, the Communists were the second largest political party after the Czech Agrarians, but the results in the provincial and local elections held in the meantime and the present disruptive tendencies among the leaders suggest that at the next election, probably in the autumn, they will lose more than half their present representation.

BRITISH DELEGATE TO MOSCOW GETS BIG MACHINE ORDER

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Mather Platt, member of the visiting British industrial delegation, has received an order for £350,000 worth of textile machinery. Russian factories are already large users of the Mather Platt equipment.

The British industrialists spent the latter part of the week visiting places of interest in Moscow, making initial visits to offices of the Soviet economic organizations.

A system of regular discussions on concrete commercial possibilities, which it is hoped will definitely show what forms Russo-British trade will assume in future, begin early next week.

GREECE URGES DODECANESIANS TO HALT OUTCRY

Anti-Italian Demonstration by Islanders in Athens Decried by Venizelos

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS — Action of the Italian Consul at Saloniki in forbidding Dodecanesians to participate in national festivities with banners bearing inscriptions protesting against Italian occupation of the islands, has provoked public demonstrations by Dodecanesian youths here.

Mr. Venizelos, replying to protests of the delegation, declared that, though the Dodecanesians are free to express patriotic sentiments, they, however, must not act in such a way as to render relations difficult between two countries that have pledged themeslves to live amicably. The Hellenes, and especially the Dodecanesians, have reason to be on good terms with Italy. The Italization of the Dodecanesians is possible only if they continue keeping away from their islands. When they effect an entente with Italy, their expatriation will cease and their dread of Italization will disappear. The new municipal elections projected for the Dodecanese are the result of the amity established by the pact. Similar declarations made in the Chamber met with the approval of all parties.

Alexander Karapanos, Foreign Minister, has returned from Belgrade with the best impressions. All papers favorably comment on the Greco-Jugoslav pact as being greater in importance than the former alliance, re-establishing as it does Greece's international position and consolidating the balkanic peace. Its success is mainly ascribed to the change of régime in both countries, under King Alexander and Mr. Venizelos, which wholly upset the old atmosphere of jealously and distrust.

Royalist organs do not conceal their satisfaction, and only content themselves by asking if Serbia would faithfully apply the dispositions of the technical protocols respecting the sovereignty rights of Greece.

Settlement of the differences between Greece and Turkey and Bulgaria is considered easier owing to their economic character. Mr. Venizelos emphasized to the foreign journalists its practical significance and said it forms the corner stone of the Balkan peace edifice, expressing special joy that it has not provoked misunderstandings in Rome.

Japan Proclaims High Lumber Duty to Be Effective

American Embassy Protests Alleged Discriminatory Features in New Tariff

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—A law providing for increased duty on lumber has been promulgated to be effective immediately instead of April 1 as originally intended.

TOKYO (AP)—The new Japanese lumber tariff schedule, passed by the Diet on March 23, was promulgated through official publication in the Official Gazette on Saturday.

Edwin L. Neville, the American Chargé d'Affaires, has protested alleged discriminatory features of the new duties but as yet has had no answer from the Japanese Government. He, acting upon instructions from Washington, objected to the exemption of Siberian evergreens in the new schedule, claiming that these woods, amounting to 7 per cent of the Japanese total imports, competed with American woods which are now taxed.

The embassy here has received large numbers of messages from American importers in Japan urging imposition of retaliatory rates by the United States under clauses of the Tariff Act of 1922 empowering the President to that end. Japanese official circles are watching this angle closely, although refusing official comment.

It is understood Katsuti Debuchi, Ambassador at Washington has been instructed to clarify his Government's position.

United Sates Makes Informal Complaints

WASHINGTON (AP)—Complaints of United States lumber interests against the proposed increase by Japan in the tariff on American lumber have been informally called to the attention of Japan by the State Department.

The Japanese tariff situation is being closely watched here and serious consideration is given at the Capitol to suggestions for a retaliatory tariff on raw silk and tea importations to this country in the event the new Japanese tariff act is put into effect.

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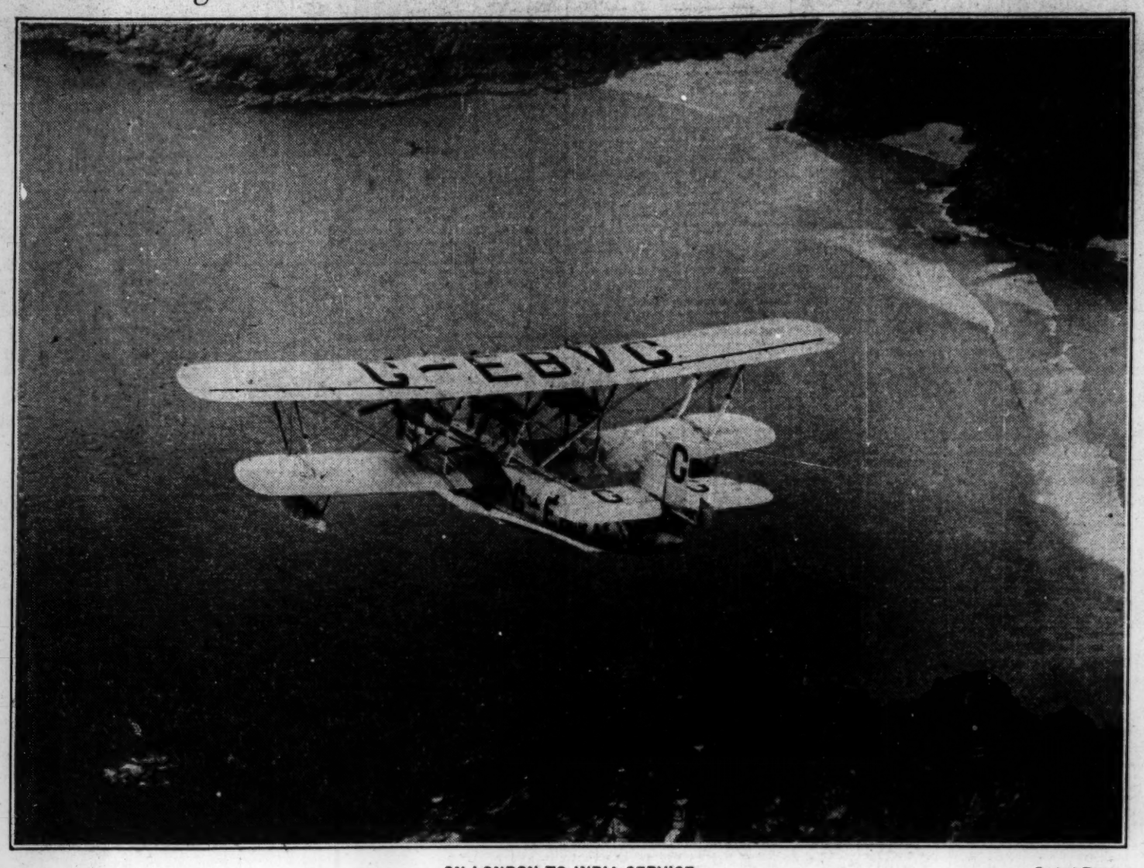

ON LONDON-TO-INDIA SERVICE — Central Press

Powerful Three-Engined All-Metal Flying Boat, to Be Placed on the Genoa-to-Alexandria Trip, Which Forms the Middle Section of the Route to Karachi.

HENRY J. ALLEN TO FILL CURTIS SEAT IN SENATE

Former Kansas Governor, and Widely Known Editor, Good Friend of Hoover

WASHINGTON (AP) — Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas and prominent figure in national politics and journalism for many years, will succeed Charles Curtis in the Senate, filling the seat relinquished by Mr. Curtis when he was elected to the Vice-Presidency.

Decision to appoint Mr. Allen to fill the vacancy was announced by Clyde M. Reed, Governor of Kansas, after a conference with President Hoover, which also was attended by Secretary Good of the War Department and James Francis Burke, counsel for the Republican National Committee. In making the announcement, Governor Reed said:

"When I stated that among those being considered was former Governor Henry J. Allen, the President expressed himself as being gratified. He stated, of course, that he could not even suggest the appointment of any United States Senator. He assured me, however, that Governor Allen had long been his friend and he held him in high esteem."

Mr. Curtis and Mr. Allen long have been at odds politically, but President Hoover counts each as a friend. Mr. Allen was one of the few Kansas Republicans who supported Mr. Hoover for the presidential nomination prior to the Kansas City convention, at which the entire State delegation stood as a unit for Curtis. He served as publicity director for the Republican National Committee in the subsequent campaign.

Mr. Allen had identified himself with the dry side of the prohibition issue and has been a vigorous advocate of inland waterways development to furnish cheap transportation for middle western farm products. He has decided views on industrial disputes, one of the first acts of his administration as governor, which extended from 1919 until 1923, having been the formation of a state court of industrial relations empowered to prevent strikes in the interest of public welfare.

This court, which aroused nationwide interest, was abolished subsequently, after the United States Supreme Court had ruled that its attempts to fix a minimum wage violated Constitutional guarantees of freedom of contract.

The Youth of Today

is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration. To aid in fostering a clearer perception of the issue The Christian Science Monitor will publish a series of articles on the subject by Walter W. Van Kirk, the first of which will appear

Monday

Committee Is to Investigate Fraudulent Voting in Belfast

Nonpartisan Body of Lawyers to Endeavor to Reach a Solution for the Illegal Actions Which Are Commonly Prevalent

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST — The government of Northern Ireland has appointed a nonpartisan committee of lawyers "to inquire into the laws relating to illegal impersonation at parliamentary and local elections, and to make recommendations of how these laws might be amended, so as to secure the prevention of this evil." This step has been taken with the consent of all parties in order to remedy what is called a scandalous state of affairs.

Political rivalry is unusually strong in Northern Ireland and fraudulent voting is blamed on all parties. Every constituency has its secret agents and no move is made without its being reported to the headquarters of the rival organizations. At the courts in which the voters' lists are revised the slightest slip or technical flaw in the claim is seized upon in order to get names on the list or remove them from it.

At the elections, the voters are organized like regiments and brought to the polls under the supervision of party agents. The latter know the names and addresses of all persons who have disappeared from their areas since the lists were revised as well as the names of incapacitated voters. Thus informed, they arrange with certain followers to impersonate the voters. The Opposition parties of course challenge the suspected persons, and those convicted are punished either by fine or imprisonment, but the punishment is apparently insufficient to act as a deterrent.

It has been suggested to stamp the right hand of every person after voting. This, however, is a device the great mass of respectable law-abiding voters would not tolerate. The party leaders therefore are agreed that a solution must be found for tightening up the law and making the penalties much more drastic.

Nanking Troops Reported Near Area of Hankow

Nationalist President Orders Three Armies to Launch Simultaneous Attack

NANKING, China (AP)—An official military communiqué of March 30 said the ninth Nanking division was approaching Hwangchow, which is 35 miles east of Hankow.

It was understood President Chiang Kai-shek had issued orders from his headquarters at Kiukiang instructing the commanders of the first, second, and third Nanking armies to launch an offensive simultaneously on a specified date against the Wuhan forces as the Nationalist Government wished to conclude the expedition as soon as possible.

A message from Taian, Shantung, said that 3000 troops of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang were proceeding eastward from Honan province to take over the garrisoning of the Tsinan-Kiochow area after Japanese troops have been withdrawn in accordance with the newly signed agreement settling the Tsinan incident.

CAROL OF RUMANIA ASSURES HIS MOTHER OF NONINTERFERENCE

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—When Queen Marie left France for Spain a few days ago she took the pledge of her son that he would not embarrass her with efforts to unseat his own son Michael as King of Rumania.

The Queen informed the Government from Spain that former Crown Prince Carol, with whom she spent two days in France, fully recognized his situation and the futility of any attempt to return to Rumania or to regain its throne. He promised his mother to let things in Bucharest remain as they are.

The Government let it be known that the Queen's meeting with her son and the reconciliation had its approval. Marie's principal object, it was said, was to obtain a definite promise by Carol to refrain from participating in the political and dynastical affairs of Rumania.

Flier Plans Trip UNDER North Pole! —in a Submarine

Sir Hubert Wilkins, Who Flew at Top and Bottom of World, Considering Such a Trip

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins, polar explorer, announces he is considering a voyage across the north pole by submarine possibly this summer or next.

Commander Sloan Danenhower, technical expert of the Simon Lake Submarine Company, who plans to navigate the craft, said the submersible to be used is being fitted out at the company's works at Bridgeport, Conn.

Sir Hubert said the idea of a submarine trip across the Arctic Sea had been in the thoughts of submarine divers since 1899, when Simon Lake advanced it. Stefansson and Peary both had considered it, he said.

"On the face of it," he said, "it seems risky. Still, as a mathematical hazard, I consider it no more risky—even less so—than an airplane flight over the polar seas."

The submarine would be equipped with a special diving lock, through which a diver might be sent out to blast the ship free of retaining ice, Commander Danenhower said. It also would have a bar sloping up from the bow to the conning tower to ease it under an unseen iceberg and carry a large quantity of chemicals to melt ice. The trip, he said, would be undertaken during July, as at that time there are spaces of open water between ice fields through which the submarine could be navigated, submerging only when it encountered a barrier of ice.

"There is need for a submarine trip across the Arctic Ocean," Sir Hubert said, "to get some information on the depth of that ocean and, if possible, to determine if the ocean is a conical depression, or if it is shaped like a basin."

Data concerning the direction, force and temperature of arctic currents, the conditions and drift of the ice and comparative knowledge of midsummer meteorological conditions also could be obtained, he said.

He said he did not expect such a trip to take more than three weeks and perhaps not more than two.

BIG AIR LINER OPENS BRITAIN'S INDIA SERVICE

15-Passenger British Flying Boats to Handle Mediterranean Section of Trip

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Imperial Air Service between Britain and India started at 10 o'clock on March 30 with the departure of an Armstrong Siddeley liner from Croydon airdrome with mails for the East and Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, among the passengers as far as Egypt, and also Sir Vyell Vyvyan, director of the Imperial Airways, who goes all the way.

It is hoped to reach Karachi, India, the following Saturday morning, thus covering 5000 miles in seven days, being less than half the period hitherto required for the same journey by rail and steamer.

Actual flying time is to average only seven hours daily, so that passengers whom it is intended to book regularly as soon as hotel arrangements are completed, may travel comfortably.

The liner which has started is the "City of Glasgow," sister vessel to the "City of Birmingham."

Three different types of aircraft are being used on the London-India air service.

The first stage from London to Basel will be operated by the Armstrong-Whitworth "City of Birmingham" class. These are three-engined biplanes with three Jaguar air-cooled engines of 395 horsepower each, giving a total of 1185 horsepower. There is accommodation for 18 passengers, steward, engineer and pilot. The cruising speed is 95 miles per hour.

The second stage from Genoa to Alexandria, after the night journey by train from Basel, will be by the "City of Alexandria" all-metal flying boat class. These have three Bristol Jupiter air-cooled engines of 485 horsepower each. They carry 15 passengers, pilot, engineer, wireless operator and steward.

The final stage from Alexandria to Karachi is undertaken by the "City of Delhi" class. These have been flying the Cairo-Bagdad route with extreme regularity for two years past. These, too, are three-engined craft with three Bristol Jupiter engines.

Dutch Flying Boats Ready for Journey to Bombay

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — Three recently built flying boats D21, 22 and 23, designed to serve in the East Indies, are preparing to depart together on April 3 for Dutch Colonies, flying colors of the Netherlands.

The route is via Bordeaux, Marseilles, Naples, Athens and Alexandrette over the Arabian highland to Bagdad, Bender Abbas, Karachi, Bombay and intermediate points to Batavia. Reserve parts are to be kept at all stations. As no efforts are to be made for speed the boats will take about a month to reach their final destination.

STATUE FOUND IN SEA

RHODES, Island of Rhodes (AP)—An ancient Greek statue of Aphrodite has been discovered in the sea during explorations near here. The head of the statue was brought to the surface and the rest will be raised as soon as equipment can be taken to the spot.

CONSERVATIVES NOT TO OUTBID LLOYD GEORGE

Intend to Give Unemployed Work to Which They Are Accustomed

TARIFF PROTECTION TO BE SIMPLIFIED

Fundamental Social Policies Involved in Results of General Election

By EVERARD COTES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Cabinet committee appointed by Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, to advise him regarding the Conservatives' election platform is understood to have formulated a report which is to form a basis for a statement Mr. Baldwin is to make April 18 after the budget figures are known.

The conclusions reached are still liable to modification but it is now proposed that the Conservatives will not attempt to outbid Lloyd George's pledge that the Liberals would reduce unemployment to normal in a year. The Government's plans aim at placing the present unemployed in occupations to which they are accustomed. This applies especially to 200,000 unemployed women and girls, for whom the Liberals' road schemes are claimed to be unsuitable.

Extensive slum clearance plans are understood to be included as a sequel to the official housing undertaking already carried through under which more than 1,000,000 new homes are said to have been constructed since the Armistice.

Government Reform

Other planks are to foster trade by development of the derating and the local government reform scheme which has just passed into law, also to simplify existing procedure for giving tariff protection under "safeguarding" act to especially hard-pressed exporting industries and afford increased assistance to British Empire trade and settlement.

Meanwhile Conservative candidates have been nominated for all but a few of the 615 parliamentary seats. Five hundred candidates representaing Labor and 460 Liberals are also already in the field. Among present members of Parliament not seeking re-election is Rosslyn Michell, Labor member, who, in 1924, defeated the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith, then Liberal leader at Paisley, and subsequently by an eloquent speech materially helped to turn the Commons vote against the revised prayer book.

Another is Col. James N. Horlick, Conservative member from Gloucester who says it has now become impossible to be simultaneously a good parliamentarian and a good industrialist. A third is Sir Alan Burgoyne, Conservative member for Aylesbury.

Election Plans Carefully Laid

The three political parties in Britain are actively preparing for a general election, uncertain in its outcome and fraught with potentialities which go down to the very roots of the existing order of society.

The outcome is especially complicated because 5,000,000 women who have never before voted are to exercise the franchise, and there is no precedent to show how they will align themselves.

The possibilities for the future also depend upon the fact that the Labor Party which stands for Socialism, including the nationalization of industry and banking, has done so well in recent by-elections as now for the first time in history to be in a position where it can claim to be within measurable distance of emerging with ability to carry into effect a policy calculated to revolutionize the whole structure of British commerce and finance.

Conservatives Well Ahead

At present, the Conservatives, who stand for the preservation of the existing capitalistic system, are in an overwhelming majority. In a Parliament of 630 members they have 200 more supporters that the two other parties combined.

This in no way indicates, however, either their strength or their weakness in the country Their prospects in the coming general election indeed are highly problematical. They came in when the other two parties, Liberals and Labor, were discredited. Labor was suffering on account of what was successfully represented by its opponents to be its sympathy with revolution as personified by Soviet Russia and by Communism.

The Liberals who stand halfway between Labor and Conservatives, were at a disadvantage because they were divided among themselves. They had also lost caste in the electorate on account of having used their votes in 1923 to put the Socialists into office.

Minority of Electorate

In spite of this the Conservatives, though polling more votes than their opponents and thus obtaining a big majority in Parliament in 1924, still had only a minority of the electorate behind them. They came in solely because those who voted against them distributed their suffrages between the other two parties.

This makes their position initially far from strong, and circumstances during the last four years have weakened it further. Like every democratic government that has been some time in office, they now find what is known as "the swing of the pendulum" operating against them. Prolonged trade depression has inclined the electorate to listen to those who blame the Government for trade conditions.

The Liberals, on the other hand, are pulling themselves together under the energetic leadership of David Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel, and although divided when

it comes to a decision whether or not to oppose any particular measure in Parliament, have organized in the constituencies so successfully as to be able now to look forward confidently to increasing materially—quite possibly much more than doubling — their present comparatively insignificant total of 42 members in the House of Commons.

Labor's Cause Strengthened

Labor has also strengthened itself. It has lived down most of the odium that accrued to it in 1926 when it supported the "general strike." Its tenets have been sedulously propagated, and its leader, Ramsay MacDonald, himself a moderate, has known how to take advantage of fortuitous elements in the unpopularity of the Government in power.

Disgruntled bookmakers, smarting under a tax on betting imposed upon them by the Baldwin Administration, for example, were a not negligible factor in determining the recent Labor gain in the South Battersea by-election.

The Government's failure substantially to reduce the total of the 1,200,000 British still unemployed has been used with effect. The utmost possible has been made of the Cabinet's difficulties abroad, and especially of what the opposition parties claim to have been Foreign Office ineptitude in Anglo-American relations.

Intensive Campaigns Planned

Estimates of the respective prospects of the three parties vary from day to day. Informed opinion backed by extensive speculative transactions upon the Stock Exchange and interesting chiefly as proof of the uncertainty of the situation, has placed the Conservatives and Labor strength after the coming election as so near to that of each other as to give the Liberals—even if their following in the next Parliament be only 70 or 80—a prospect of being able to swing the balance, in which case some short-lived government on sufferance may result.

With the possibility of such deadlock before them, all three parties are bestirring themselves. The Conservatives are raising a £100,000 campaign fund and are preparing on a large scale for election posters in country districts. The Liberals, who are also well provided with funds, are similarly active in advertising themselves and their program. They have sold 250,000 copies of their pamphlet entitled "We can conquer unemployment." Lecture vans, loudspeakers, radiocasting arrangements and halls are being bespoken on all sides.

Labor, the worst off of the three parties financially, is the least prominent in these activities, but makes up by the great proselytizing zeal of its canvassers. Everywhere preparations are going forward to fan what are already the glowing embers of political controversy into nation-wide general election flame.

Panama Canal Rivals Fabled 'Cut to Cathay'

(Continued from Page 1)

ceeded only by the United States intercoastal. It even exceeds the business between the west coast of the United States and Europe, while if these two are lumped, the result is equal to 20 per cent of the total business of the Panama Canal annually.

Passenger accommodations at rates from $275 up, depending upon the type of ship, are approximately the equivalent of transcontinental rail fare plus the cabin rate on transatlantic ships. The Hamburg-American Line has built four new motorships, and similar expansion is being made by the French Line, which is building two motorships to have accommodations for 50 passengers each.

Following the reception of its motorships Havel and Saale last year, the North German Lloyd Line has also made arrangements to build new tonnage. Two new ships, the Isar and Donau, enter service this summer, with four more to follow.

The only American line in the fast-growing Pacific-European trade is the Dollar Line, whose ships in their regular round-the-world voyages operate westbound.

The increase in tonnage between the two widely separated sections—California and British Columbia and Europe—has been so great that in 1928 it was equal to 60 per cent of the United States intercoastal traffic.

The "short cut" to Cathay, even though a man-made one, has proved a potent factor in developing international trade, although North America, intervening between Europe and the Far East, has proved a better customer and trader than the Oriental merchants whom Columbus and the early explorers sought to bring nearer in point of time to Genoa and Venice.

KELLOGG GETS TREATY IN SPECIAL VOLUME

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, sailed March 29 with Mrs. Kellogg aboard the French liner Ile de France for a vacation in Europe, taking with him a testimonial volume presented by admirers.

The book contained the text of his anti-war treaty and the signatures of hundreds of well wishers. Its leaves were of parchment, handsomely bound. It was presented by the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee.

BANDMASTERS ORGANIZE

NEW YORK (AP)—Organization of the American Bandmasters' Association is announced by Edwin Franko Goldman, its founder. John Philip Sousa was elected honorary president. Permanent officers will be chosen June 19, in New York.

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SOUTH CAROLINA ROADS PROGRAM TAKEN TO COURT

Injunction Sought Against Putting $65,000,000 Bond Issue in Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Completion of South Carolina's state highway system faces possible injunction through a petition filed in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Restraint is sought against putting into effect the act providing for the issuance of $65,000,000 in state bonds for highway purposes. After reading the petition, Chief Justice Watts issued a rule to show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. The rule is made returnable before the entire Supreme Court on April 8.

The move is for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the bond issue. It is charged by those opposed to the act that it involves such a debt as is described in Article 10, Section 11, of the State Constitution of 1895, which is to the effect that no public debt of the State may be created except by the vote of the people.

Fund Reduced $10,000,000

Objection is raised also because of the drawing up of the act itself, which contains a provision for a state-wide bond issue, and also divides the State into two districts for the purpose of creating bonds for state roads. It is claimed that this conflict violates the State Constitution, Article 3, Section 17, stating that each act shall relate to only one subject, and that this subject shall be expressed in the title of the act.

The original bill providing for the issuing of $75,000,000 in bonds was passed with slight differences by both houses of the General Assembly recently adjourned, but was reduced by the Free Conference report to $65,000,000. After much argument by opposing sides the General Assembly accepted the Free Conference report and the $65,000,000 Bond Act was adopted.

Connected with this highway program and as a part of it the gasoline tax is to be increased to 6 cents per gallon, 5 cents of which will go to the state highway department and 1 cent to the counties. Figures show that in the state the average consumption of gas per car is 500 gallons yearly, so that the 1 cent increase means $5 a year for each car additional for a completed highway system. The entire average gas and license tax a year to the car owner is approximately $40.

Spread Over Three Years

Under the provisions of the recent act no more than $20,000,000 of bonds can be sold in any calendar year, so that it will take more than three years to complete the system. For the last five years South Carolina has been building roads under what is known as the "pay as you go" act of 1924 under which act the state highway department collected the motor vehicle license tax and a five cent per gallon tax on gasoline. Of this five cents the department had to turn over to the counties two cents for county road purposes.

The counties had in many cases entered into agreements with the highway department for paving roads and in this way much work had been done; but the road system as a whole was disconnected and unsatisfactory. It was realized that there is a need for a connected and unified system of highways which it would take years to achieve without some strong forward step such as the $65,000,000 bond issue.

There is no reason to think the state cannot carry this issue without increasing her property tax levy, the friends of the bond act affirm. The state debt is very small being only about $5,000,000, and the new issue can be carried and retired it is pointed out from the $8,000,000 now collected from the gas and license tax.

Approximately $15,000,000 was spent on road construction including bridges in South Carolina in 1928. This construction to the end of November totaled 611 miles. For the year including December the estimate at 441 miles of paved roads completed, 30 miles of surface and 200 of earth type road. The growth of the state system of hard-surfaced highways is evident in the comparison of the figures for 1920 of 25,105 miles and those of 1927 of 204,339 miles.

Parents Praise Utah for Ban on Cigarette "Ads"

(Continued from Page 1)

are the cigarettes the boys and girls 'just hate to throw them away.'

"In Michigan the question is raised whether or not this violates state law in that it is said minors under 17 years of age have received such cartons. It has created the problem of how the State may legally prevent such gifts to students. The legislative investigation in Michigan should prove valuable.

"The cigarette advertisements are carrying strong appeal to young women today. Promises of lithe, graceful and slender figures prey upon their weak point. Any such 'benefits' of cigarette smoking result solely from its harmful effects on the body, effects which lead to other harmful results upon morals.

Has Other Effects

"Medical authorities declare cigarette smoking creates an abnormal craving which destroys the natural appetite and has been responsible for creating a craving for stronger narcotics and alcoholic liquors. Since the large increase in the use of cigarettes the number of dope addicts has increased, medical men state."

The great wealth behind the advertising campaigns was pointed out by Mrs. Mather. She declared one of the three big companies is spending $12,300,000 for advertising one brand of cigarettes alone. Of this amount, she said, $3,000,000 is going into billboard posters, and $6,500,000 into newspaper displays.

A recent bulletin of the league refers to the alleged misrepresentation of the cigarette advertising in quoting famous people as using or indorsing particular brands. Mme. Schumann-Heink, renowned singer, was referred to as one who has been misrepresented. In her address to Smith College girls she declared she had never smoked in her life and admonished the girls to stop smoking.

Utah Police to Tear Down Cigarette "Ads" Under Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Police authorities of Utah are prepared to take steps to remove all existing advertisements of cigarettes and tobacco from billboards and street cars throughout the State in conformity to the edict of the Legislature which became effective March 25. Joseph E. Burbidge, chief of police of this city, said:

"As soon as notice of the change in law has been received from the Secretary of State's office steps will be taken for the removal of all advertising of tobacco and cigarettes from billboards and street cars. I do not anticipate that billposter companies will post further advertising unless they determine to put the law to a test in the courts."

Prominent Jews to Discuss Agency

Coming Conference Will Consider Co-operation With Zionist Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Board of Deputies of British Jews has decided to convene a representative Anglo-Jewish Conference for April 21, to consider the question of co-operating with the Zionist organization within the framework of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Among other eminent personages who are being invited to be present are Dr. Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization; Lord Melchett, formerly Sir Alfred Mond; Sir Herbert Samuel, and Lord Reading.

The decision arises out of the fact that the mandate for Palestine, as approved by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922, provides that there shall be a Jewish Agency with the right and duty of co-operating with the British authorities in matters affecting the establishment of the Jewish national home.

The conference which the Jewish Board of Deputies has resolved to convene will be somewhat similar to last year's conference of American Jews. As Palestine is under a British mandate, special importance is attached to securing the early adhesion of the English Jews to the scheme of reorganization.

22 STATES TAKE STEP TO GUARD LAND BUYERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Revocable certificates to engage in the real estate business, issued by law in 22 states, are protecting the public from dishonest dealers, it is stated here by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

By the control obtained through these license laws, which were advocated by the association, dishonest real estate dealers have been forced to refund $4,000,000 in 13 states. A real estate commissioner is appointed in most of the states to enforce the license law.

AMERICAN AIRCRAFT GAINING IN EXPORT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Wider markets for American aircraft in foreign countries, and especially in Latin America, are being opened, according to reports reaching the Department of Commerce.

Tabulation of the export of American airplanes, seaplanes, engines and parts for February showed a 150 per cent increase over the February, 1928, record. Total exports for the month were $354,923, as compared with $151,180 for the same month last year.

FERRY SHOE-POLISHING PRIVILEGE COMES HIGH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Philip Berardini, a banker in Mulberry Street, for the next two years will control the "brush and polish" business upon the ferries which ply New York Bay between lower Manhattan and Staten Island.

He paid $36,150 and if he is to make a profit more than 500,000 people will have to answer to the call of "Shine, shine 'em up?" in the next two years.

AUTHORS SAVE TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Important savings to authors, playwrights and inventors are provided in a decision by the State Tax Commission exempting from the state income tax levy any moneys received by reason of patents or copyrights granted by the Federal Government.

BUFFALO MAN APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—David C. Adie, Republican, of Buffalo, who has been active in public safety and charity work for many years, has been named Public Service Commissioner by Governor Roosevelt to succeed William R. Pooley, Republican, also of Buffalo, whose term has expired.

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How Is She Going to Vote?

"Now She's Grown So Big, I Hope She Won't Be Rough."

TRADE CHARTING COURSE TO MEET CHANGING TIDES

Chambers of Commerce and Allied Groups Prepare for Annual Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Subjects listed in the preliminary program for the seventeenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to be held here April 29 to May 3, made public here, reflect economic changes taking place in industry, finance and commerce.

Among the more important of these questions are: What is the future of small business?; credit supply and the stock market; relation of business to agriculture; making of a tariff; and the impact of natural science on business and taxation.

Among the speakers who will discuss these problems are: Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; William Butterworth, president of the national chamber; Leonard P. Ayers, vice-president, Cleveland Trust Company; John G. Lonsdale, president National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; Paul Shoup, Southern Pacific Company; John H. Fahey, publisher, and a score of other nationally prominent men.

Round Table Conferences

More than 1700 chambers of commerce and trade associations, representing all branches of business enterprise, have been asked to send delegates. In addition, invitations to attend the conference and take part in the discussions have been extended to several thousand representative business men.

Meetings are to continue for five days, and the work will be carried on at six general sessions and 12 round-table conferences. Topics selected for the round-table conferences are: Marketing general products; trade practice conferences; industrial expansion and national manufacturing capacity; government influence on transportation; government policies relating to raw materials; modern planning and financing of cities; mass merchandising; tariff principles; credit supply; conservation of life and property; traffic, and employer-employee relations.

Responsibility Main Theme

The central theme of the meeting, around which discussions will center both in the general sessions and the round table conferences will be "Growing Responsibilities of Business."

Mr. Butterworth said that "It is highly important that business men should come together once a year to take stock of their resources and chart a course for the further advancement of business during the ensuing year.

"Business security must be gauged, not in the light of the present, but of conditions that will prevail next week or next year or 10 years from now. Sound management looks at it in the changing perspective—the competition that lies ahead, the responsibilities it must shoulder, the trends of economic development it will encounter."

400 FASCIST DEPUTIES DECLARED ELECTED

ROME (AP)—The national electoral office sitting in the Palace of Justice has gone over the returns of the March 24 elections and declared the entire list of 400 deputies duly elected. The following results were proclaimed: Registered voters for the entire kingdom, 9,673,049; voters actually at polls, 8,663,412; in favor of the Fascist slate, 8,519,559; contrary 135,761; blank and contested ballots 8092.

ENVOYS' WIVES SEATED BEFORE CURTIS' SISTER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has informed members of the diplomatic corps here that in state social functions Mrs. Edward Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, who is acting as his official hostess, is to be seated after the wives of ambassadors.

It was explained at the department that this ranking was in conformity with international diplomatic rule.

FARM MACHINE MEN MERGE

CHARLES CITY, Ia. (AP) — The Oliver Farm Equipment Company capitalized at $50,000,000, became a reality when stockholders ratified a merger plan which involved the Hart Parr Tractor Company of Charles City, Oliver Chilled Plow Works of South Bend, Ind., and Nichols and Shepard Company of Battle Creek, Mich.

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"Through eight branch offices this organization renders superlative leasing service, of a national scope, to expanding mercantile institutions."
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NEW YORK, Fisher Bldg. CHICAGO, Straus Bldg. LOS ANGELES, Architects Bldg. DENVER, U. S. Nat'l Bank Bldg. DALLAS, Adolphus Hotel Bldg. MEMPHIS, Farnsworth Bldg. ATLANTA, Trust Co. of Ga. Bldg. SAN ANTONIO, Gunter Bldg.

CITIZENS URGED TO SHOW FAITH IN CITY CLEAN-UP

Encouragement, Not Cynicism, Needed by Officials, Says Chicago Clergyman

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Setting up a guidepost in its campaign for "civic decency," including better prohibition enforcement, the Chicago Church Federation points out the necessity for active encouragement of the right type of official instead of the customary apathetic cynicism.

"We have elected men pledged to give us a decent administration. They need support rather than criticism," Dean Shailer Mathews, president of the federation, has written to the 800 Protestant churches composing its membership.

"If decent citizens assume they are to fail, they probably will fail. If decent citizens can see only the conditions which have not been changed in the few months since the election our new officials will lose their morale.

"Decent citizens—and they include church folks—should constitute a moral as well as political reserve for public officials. No official wants to be praised by crooks. He wants to be praised for his honesty. He probably does not want to be known as any particular sort of reformer, but he does want to be known as the promoter of decency.

"The trouble with many conscientious people is the ease with which they criticize those responsible for civic righteousness. They ought to criticize when criticism is needed but they ought also to support the men whom their votes have put in office.

"The churches of Chicago can help the city by helping citizens to count their new political assets as well as their inherited political liabilities. Let us appreciate what has been done as a promise of what is to be done.

"We can't hope for a clean city while citizens are unclean, but we can approve the beginnings of better days and we can let our confidence so shine that our officials will be no more cynical about churches than we are cynical about officials.

"We have elected men pledged to make this city decent. Let us support their efforts, encourage them in their difficulties, pray for them in their temptations, and give them the spiritual backing that decency demands of Christian people."

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Famous Olympia Has New Owner

Prince of Wales Speech Said to Have Influenced Deal—To Be Trade Center

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Olympia, Kensington, where the International Horse Show has hitherto taken place annually, has changed hands. The new owner is Philip E. Hill, financial and commercial magnate, who proposes to develop the 10-acre freehold site concerned.

"The Prince of Wales' speech on salesmanship," Mr. Hill says in an interview, "was an important factor in my decision to buy, extend, and improve Olympia. His clear and definite call to business men came at a moment when I was considering the purchase, and, coupled with my own consultations with manufacturers, all of whom took the same view as the Prince, it helped me quickly to make up my mind.

"'British business,' I said to myself, 'needs a more up-to-date exhibition hall where salesmanship will have its fullest opportunity and scope under the brightest possible conditions. Olympia is the very place.' Olympia I hope to make the finest trade exhibition center in the world. As such it is bound to be one of the best possible practical schools of salesmanship."

Mr. Hill, who was born at Torquay, was many years in business at Cardiff. In 1927 he bought Lord Derby's Liverpool and Bootle estate for £1,750,000 and he is chairman of the Covent Garden Properties Company, Limited. He hopes to complete the work on Olympia by the autumn of 1930.

WASHINGTON TO FORM CENTER OF AIR CHAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A chain of airports east of the Alleghenies is projected by the Atlantic Seaboard Airways, which has just been formed here. The new company, it was announced, will acquire the International Airways, Inc., owners of Hoover Field, Washington, D. C., and operators of the Potomac Flying Service.

The Hoover Field will form the center of an initial chain of six airports, it was said. Capt. Ira C. Eaker, pilot of the Question Mark, which holds the record for sustained flight, will be the operations manager of the new company.

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MOTOR TRADE CRITICIZED FOR DEFILING ROADS

Found Worst Offenders in Cluttering Landscape With Billboards

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The bureau of public roads, Department of Agriculture, in a canvass of advertising signs on the highways finds that the automobile industry and industries that serve it are the worst offenders. Hotels and restaurants rank second in the amount of advertising done along highways.

He also pointed out that many of the producers of the best products do not advertise in this way, and that certain oil companies have withdrawn from this practice.

"These signs," said Mr. MacDonald, "are concentrated on the main traveled highways and are habitually placed at turns in the road where the motorists should be giving most careful attention to driving. In many instances they cut off the view of approaching cars at curves and at road intersections. Some even cut off the sight of approaching trains at unprotected grade crossings. Those which carry the word 'Stop' and other words ordinarily employed on the legitimate warning signs weaken the force of the properly placed cautionary signals."

The unsightliness of the tin signs hung on wire fences or attached to tree trunks was noticeable to the investigators. Many such signs have been completely washed out by the weather, yet to remain to disfigure the landscape. The effectiveness of the standard numeral signs and direction and danger signals on the principal transcontinental highways, which have contributed immeasurably to the convenience and safety of travel, is hindered in many instances, says the Bureau, by advertising signs which are so placed as to obscure them or withdraw attention from them.

KALERGI CALLS UPON UNITED STATES TO AID

VIENNA (AP)—Count Richard Coudenhove Kalergi, president of the Pan-European Union, in an open letter to Mr. Hoover, besought the moral assistance and active sympathy of America to facilitate and accelerate a union of Europe after the great example of the United States 150 years ago.

Count Kalergi said that Europe had collaborated during four centuries to build the United States. The races who hate each other at home, he wrote, live in perfect harmony as citizens of a single nation in the United States and therefore they should co-operate to reconcile their parents, brothers, sisters and cousins beyond the ocean.

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407 Robert Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.
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RESERVE BOARD FACES CRISIS ON CREDIT CONTROL

Entire System on Trial on Eve of Meeting With Governors of Member Banks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—On the eve of the semi-annual gathering of the 12 governors of the federal reserve banks it appeared that the federal reserve system had entered upon the major crisis of its 15 years.

Following the statement of Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, that Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, should resign his connection with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, other senators entered the field with the insistence that the reserve system must either act at once to stem the current of undue speculation, or ask for additional legislation from Congress to increase its powers to attain that end.

In the meantime the six members of the Reserve Board, with Roy A. Young, Governor, at their head, temporarily suspended the almost continuous meetings which have been going on for 10 days in Washington, and which are credited with precipitating the recent break in the stock market. From beginning to end no comment has been forthcoming from Mr. Young, on the matters discussed, or the results determined upon, and no change in rates has been announced. Wall Street, and members of the Senate and House know only that something unusual is going on behind the oak doors of the Treasury conference room.

Steadied Market Over Week-End

One fact in connection with the action of Mr. Mitchell in stating his willingness to lend $25,000,000 when the call money rate was sky-rocketing in New York, seems to have gone unobserved. This was the effect of the present holiday on the market if the call rate had been maintained over the week-end, including and during the two-day holiday, at the high level. If the rate had continued at 15 per cent or more, many believe it would undoubtedly have been a severe tax on the speculative element, and would have depressed stock values further.

Close on the heels of the demand by Mr. Glass that Mr. Mitchell resign, at least half a dozen other senators have expressed either the same view, or the determination to introduce the subject of the Federal Reserve Board's policies in the special session of Congress.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, said that he would introduce a resolution to investigate speculative excesses, while George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska and Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida, who is the ranking member of his party on the Banking and Currency Committee, stated their approval of the call for Mr. Mitchell's resignation.

On the other hand, many feel that Mr. Mitchell was well within his rights, and that since he had to obtain his $25,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York that institution presumably gave him its support, and added its own opposition by inference in recognizing his attitude that a serious crisis should not be caused by keeping money rates at exorbitant levels over the weekend.

The governors of the 12 reserve banks are: W. P. G. Harding, Boston; George L. Harrison, New York; George W. Norris, Philadelphia; E. R. Fancher, Cleveland; George J. Seay, Richmond; Eugene R. Black, Atlanta; J. B. McDougal, Chicago; William M. Martin, St. Louis; W. B. Gerry, Minneapolis; W. J. Bailey, Kansas City; Lynn P. Talley, Dallas; J. U. Calkins, San Francisco.

They will meet the six members of the board during their three-day session, in addition to A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, who are ex-officio members of the board. From every indication to be gathered in conferences with members of the board, it is apparent that there is the determination to go the limit of the system's power.

Failing results by this means, additional legislation will probably be asked from Congress. The Senate has already asked the board if such legislation is needed, and has shown its willingness to supply it, if requested.

Banker Who Eased Stocks Crises Says, Borrow Less

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A large part of the present problem in the stock market would be solved if stock purchasers used their own funds instead of borrowed money, according to Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank.

In a statement in which he declared that the recent high money crisis had passed and should be considered a "closed incident," Mr. Mitchell emphasized the necessity for preventing any renewed speculative "debauch."

"While stable conditions have been restored," Mr. Mitchell said, "the public would do well to remember that this does not mean that the way has been cleared for a renewal of unbridled speculation. If such a development should occur, the very conditions that developed recently could easily be repeated. A part of the prtsent problem would be solved if purchasers of securities would put a larger proportion of their own capital and savings into their holdings and lean less heavily on credit facilities."

Gen. Atterbury Decries Fluctuations in Stocks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Violent fluctuations in the stock market, such as those of recent days are viewed by W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as regrettable because of their disturbing effect on business.

After a call upon President Hoover General Atterbury said if sharp turns in the market could be avoided business conditions would be stabilized.

The railroad president said he called at the White House to express his personal appreciation for "the things that the President is doing." Later he was a luncheon guest at the White House.

Mr. Atterbury declared he had never seen the country in such good condition as today and added that without exception steel industries are operating at 90 to 95 per cent of capacity, not only the large steel companies but independent industries as well.

Textiles, he declared, are picking up, particularly in New England. He said that the President's policies had no doubt "made a profound impression upon business interests."

School-Leaving Age to Be Debated

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The annual conference of 2500 delegates to the National Union of Teachers, opening on Saturday at Llandudno with the presidential address of C. W. Cowen of Sheffield, is prepared to discuss school reorganization and the fundamentals of the Hadow report, advocating equal status for all in post-primary education. Rural school improvement and the leveling up of the secondary grades are two other live topics for debate.

The Minister of Education, Lord Eustace Percy's, provisional date of 1933 being considered unnecessarily remote, the executive of the Union is expected to ask the conference to affirm that the school-leaving age should be raised to 15 years as from a certain day to be appointed in the near future, on the ground that the school accommodation is already almost equal to the situation which the raising of the age would create.

When the conference last met at Llandudno, 24 years ago, its longest debate was on the feeding of poor children. Many of today's delegates have been helping their pupils in the coal fields during the last winter, and are eager to devise the greater efficiency and expansion of their generous work.

ARCHITECT FORESEES BRIGHT NEW LONDON

Roof Thoroughfares and Gardens, With Smokeless Air

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The city of the future will be an area of wide spaces, studded with tall shafts of buildings with huge polished windows gleaming in clear atmosphere, according to Howard M. Robertson, who has been lecturing before the Architectural Association in London.

The roofs of London, he said, offer an opportunity for magnificent thoroughfares, not to mention their utility as aircraft landing platforms. The abolition of smoke and dirt will popularize roof gardens. Shopping centers will also be upon roofs, along which the public will walk or be propelled in electric chairs. In the streets below will be vehicular circulation with motors worked beneath the buildings.

"Future architecture," the lecturer added, "will be clean, bright, gay, convenient and well equipped. Our houses will be as homelike as we wish. In 50 years' time we shall look back upon today as the period of chaos, the time when it was not realized that the touchstone of architecture is organization."

BRITISH MOTORCAR RECORD

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new high point in the record of British motorcar production was reached for the week ended on Friday night, when more than 2000 cars were made, sold and delivered from the Cowley factory of Morris Motors, Limited.

Gifford Junior Lays Down the Law

MR. AND MRS. PINCHOT AND SON
Former Governor of Pennsylvania With Small Party Has Set Sail in Three-Masted Schooner on Extended Tour of Little Known Parts of the Southern Pacific Ocean.

Pinchot Party Off in Schooner to Explore South Sea Islands

Galapagos and Pitcairn Islands to Be Studied in 3000-Mile Pacific Cruise That Will Occupy Former Pennsylvania Governor Several Months

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sailing from this harbor on a voyage in which romance, adventure and natural science blend with the atmosphere of old clipper days, a three-masted topsail schooner, the Mary Pinchot, has set sail for the South Seas, bearing Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Pinchot and Gifford Jr. Accompanying the former Pennsylvania Governor are Dr. Thomas O. Otto; Howard Cleaves, motion picture expert and lecturer on photography; Dr. A. K. Fisher, naturalist from the National Museum, and Dr. Henry A. Pilsbury, curator of the department of invertebrates at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. Dr. Fisher's son, Dr. W. K. Fisher, head of the biological department of Leland Stanford University, will join the expedition at Panama.

The Pinchots will use the sails, calling upon the engines for supplementary power when necessary, stopping at islands out of the path of ordinary travel, staying as long as may be necessary for pleasure or profit, going as far as some of the storied islands of the South Seas.

To Visit Galapagos

The boat purchased from Alexander Smith of New York has been refitted in the Brooklyn yards under the direction of Charles E. Ross, naval architect, who redesigned the craft. A little under 150 feet in length it has accommodation for about 25, including the crew of 12 or 13 but it will be a fairly close fit. Mrs. Pinchot who had hoped to have been in the next Congress would not have been going away on a leisurely trip if she had been elected, but since she was defeated and the former Governor of Pennsylvania is free, they decided to embark on the expedition.

Their son Gifford Bryce Pinchot and his schoolmate, Stephen Stahlnecker, another member of the company and son of Mr. Pinchot's Secretary, are much impressed with the opportunities they will have to prove themselves natural scientists of the first order.

The party plans to stop first at the almost unknown Grand Cayman and Swan Islands in the Caribbean Sea. Next they will make for the Galapagos Islands, where considerable time will be spent.

William Beebe, the naturalist, wrote about these islands after a brief stop. With a more prolonged investigation, the Pinchots are expected to be able to contribute additional valuable information. Mr. Pinchot has always been interested in nature.

The Galapagos Islands were once known as the Enchanted Islands. The unique plant and animal life have intrigued many writers. The islands are sparsely settled and most of them do not have fresh water. As far as possible the Pinchot party will live off the islands.

3000 Miles Tour

Leaving the Galapagos Islands, the Pinchot party will cruise for more than 3000 miles, going on to the Marquesas, Tahiti, Paumatu, Society, Cook, Friendly, Tubuai, Gambier, Pitcairn and Easter islands.

The trip will last for several months. On shipboard every one will have plenty to do. There will be plenty of books, plenty of writing paper. All will take a hand when it is necessary, and navigation will be one of the studies of the party.

Collections will be made for the National Museum, the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh and the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. Additional work may be done for some universities. One of the technical men is an ichthyologist and another is an all-around naturalist.

The proposed trip aroused wide popular interest and if a small fraction of the applicants had been accepted they could have crowded a good-sized steamer.

Ethics Discussed of Journalism

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Amalgamations and changes of ownership in the British press are still proceeding and have not reached anything approaching finality, according to F. W. Bill, presiding at the annual meeting of the National Union of Journalists in Cheltenham. At the moment, Mr. Bill continued, there is competition among the big groups of newspaper magnates for journalists' services, but that might not last. Meanwhile, he asked, was the journalist's mission as a servant of the public in danger of becoming subservient to the advertisement canvasser and the circulation manager?

"We have in the past year," he added, "seen the bursting of bubble football competitions—a rivalry which must have broken down under its own weight if the law had not stepped in. We have seen a more modest adjustment of the insurance offers which are in all probability losing their value as 'circulation pullers' by the very fact that they are so universal. Is it not time now to urge that we should get back nearer original objects and emphasize the need for concentration on real newspapers rather than on disguised insurance policies and lottery tickets."

Briand Obtains Victory in Passing of Kellogg Pact

French Minister Advocates Force to Be Put at Disposal of League

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—In the Senate, M. Briand secured another personal victory when the Kellogg Peace Pact was ratified unanimously. Objections of individual senators were smothered by the general wish to manifest the pacific desire of France and to pay a tribute to M. Briand for initiating the idea which led to this treaty. The Foreign Minister acclaiming the pact, said that it might certainly have been more complete.

What it lacked to make peace even more stable he inferred might some day be supplied by having an organization of forces at the disposal of the League of Nations to cover this breach. He spoke also favorably of another implementing plan, namely, that put forward recently at Geneva, of nations liable to attack being given financial aid.

Despite these reservations, the unanimous Senate vote and the practically unanimous Chamber of Deputies vote show that at heart France is in warm accord with its Foreign Minister's long efforts on behalf of peace, and with the purpose of the Kellogg Pact to make war illegal.

MICHAELSON'S ARREST ORDERED BY MARSHAL

CHICAGO (AP)—Arrest of Representative M. A. Michaelson was ordered March 30 by Henry Laubenheimer, United States Marshal. A deputy was told to bring the Representative to the Federal Building, where he must post a bond of $2000 pending a hearing for removal to Florida, where he was charged with violation of the dry law.

Michaelson was indicted in Jacksonville, Fla., nearly six months ago after two trunks he brought back from Havana were found in a station, leaking. The baggage passed the customs officers because it bore an "expedite" order and might have arrived safely in Washington had not the leak been discovered by a Jacksonville policeman, who reported the matter to federal agents.

EUROPEAN SPEAKERS LISTED

Two professors from England and one from Germany will be among the outstanding speakers during the two days of alumni visitation at the Harvard Theological School, April 2 and 3. In all, eight speakers from the eastern states and from abroad will address the returning alumni.

SENATORS CALL HYDE TO ADVISE ON FARM RELIEF

Secretary Expected to Be Link Between President and Congress on Bill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Members of the Senate Agriculture Committee taking evidence on farm relief plans have requested Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to appear as witness and his testimony will be taken immediately.

Mr. Hyde is looked upon as the probable link between the White House and Congress. That such a link is needed leaders of the Senate committee almost pathetically agree.

The announced determination of President Hoover to let Congress formulate its own farm relief measure, and not usurp the legislative authority, has left some leaders in that branch of the Government in a quandry.

Mr. Hyde, summoned to appear as witness, is looked to as a possible guide out of the woods.

Jealous of Prerogatives

Although Congress is jealous of its prerogatives and would have resented a cut-and-dried plan from the new President, it is safe to say that most members had expected that Mr. Hoover would do most of its work for it, in devising a plan for agricultural relief, and that the Legislature could assume the comfortable position of sitting back and criticizing what was offered with the prospect of ultimately giving the White House plan a grudging acceptance.

Two developments of importance have somewhat cleared the attitude of gloom that had settled about the Senate and House committees, which are taking advance testimony preparatory to the meeting of the extra session called by the President to consider farm relief as its principal object.

One is that Mr. Hyde will appear as witness shortly. The other is the direct announcement of James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and Administration floor leader, that Mr. Hoover's views have been sufficiently formulated in the campaign to need no further expression of details for the present.

Mr. Watson's statement is considered extremely significant by observers as forecasting what Mr. Hoover is likely to support when the time is ripe. The new bill, Mr. Watson said, would not have an equalization fee and it would be modeled closely on lines laid down by the Republican convention and by Mr. Hoover in his campaign speeches.

Mr. Hoover Gave Views

Mr. Hoover, he recalled, spoke twice on farm relief in the campaign. Once at Elizabethton, Tenn.; once at West Branch, Ia. Mr. Hoover made several affirmative proposals and certain negative ones. He opposed any subsidy, and he opposed a fee upon the farmer.

He urged, however, a federal farm board, with authority to assist co-operative marketing associations. The board would be assisted by initial capital from the Government, and with this money would build up necessary stabilizing agencies.

Such a federal farm board was urged upon the Senate committee in testimony by William Butterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in presenting a report prepared by the chamber's staff.

This board, he said, is to be "charged with considering the problems peculiar to agriculture and submitting its conclusions and recommendations to Congress from time to time."

The chamber recommends application of high tariff rates to farm products, urges development of co-operatives, advises against further reclamation projects, and urges elimination of "marginal" or non-productive lands.

MANCHESTER TO HAVE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

To Link Up With Important European Air Routes

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Work has been started on an estate eight miles out of Manchester for the first municipal airport in Great Britain. The company known as the Northern Airways Limited is formed to link Manchester and London and the important air routes in Europe.

The estate is known as Chat Moss and is owned by the Manchester council which has authorized the expenditure of £30,000 to establish the aerodrome which has been licensed by the Air Ministry. The airport is bounded on one side by the Manchester ship canal and on the other by the railway. An air taxi service between London and Manchester will be inaugurated for business men making numerous trips each week to London.

CHIEF JUSTICE SUSPENDED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Chief Justice Charles W. Mason of the State Supreme Court was suspended by the State Senate March 30 pending his trial on 11 articles of impeachment. The Senate voted, 28 to 7, in favor of his suspension.

UNION OF STATE AND CHURCH IS SEEN IN FRANCE

Bill Passes Returning to Roman Catholics Their Confiscated Property

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The acceptance by the Chamber of Deputies on Friday of a bill to restore to the Roman Catholic church the undistributed residue of property confiscated at the beginning of the century insured the continuance in office of the Poincaré Government. The Premier had declared that if this measure and nine precedent missionary congregations bills were not passed before Easter, the Government would resign. The threat carried weight and a grave issue is temporarily, at least, now closed.

The Opposition doggedly resisted every point, but its arguments were not strong enough to shake the majority's belief that it was France which had benefited most by supporting the French missionaries abroad, who were disseminating the French language and culture. Article by article the bill was contested and vote after vote was taken. Almost invariably the Government had a majority of some 70 votes, and it soon became obvious that it was firmly in the saddle.

The Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, throughout led the Government forces, ably assisted by the Minister of Commerce, Andre Tardieu. M. Briand curiously enough was the foreign minister when the church and state were separated in France, and he holds a similar office now at the moment when the church is being permitted to regain an important foothold in France. The Foreign Minister declared in the debates that he took the full responsibility for having instigated this present action, though at the same time disclaiming as furthest from his intention any attempt to weaken the laiety of the state.

He was undoubtedly sincere in his feeling that he had the best interests of France at heart.

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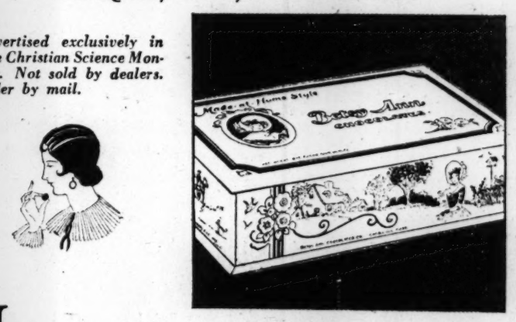

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Reproduced from an article in The Christian Science Monitor, October 14, 1926

Understanding of Plain English Grammar Sought by Adults

THE English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Years of experience in teaching a variety of languages, during which she has observed the diction of thousands of students, have convinced Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple, 24-hour-a-day details of grammar.

So apparently widespread has become the blight of careless English, that Miss Miller's stress upon the rudiments of the language—rudiments both overlooked and abused—comes as an opportune and refreshing incentive to improvement.

Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in'kwirry" for inqui'ry; "ad'dress" for address'; "cu'pon" for coupon; "press'idence" for preced'ence; "progrum" for program; "hydth" for height; "ac'climated" for accli'mated?

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condolence, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, exquisite, interesting, conversant, maniacal, terpsichorean, nasturtium, xylophone, poinsettia.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), 'cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curci, Puccini, Velasquez, Les Misérables, Ypres, Il Trovatore, Thaïs, Lucia, Paderewski, Dvořák?

From her address, 1341 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., Miss Miller directs an educational enterprise compassing thousands of patrons—all desirous of better speech—in various parts of the world. Following the popular demand for her oral English classes in Boston, she prepared a comprehensive statement of her English essentials in loose-leaf form. This series of lessons has not only found favor with individual students, but with teachers and principals as well.

MISS GRACE M. MILLER
Who Places Major Emphasis Upon Rudimentary Grammar.

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "In many cases certain errors are so familiar that we do not realize they are errors until some purist points them out. The ear of the cultured would be shocked at 'he done it,' or 'I ain't,' but the same ear might be so accustomed to other incorrect phrases that it would detect no error in such expressions as 'those sort of people,' 'where will I meet you?' 'that data is wrong,' 'loan me a dollar,' 'I expect he will go,' 'she is well posted,' 'one less thing,' 'friends for dinner,' and so on.

"Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to everyday speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is both superficial and dependent—superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

Faulty diction is more prevalent in the United States than in other countries, according to Miss Miller, who holds that the mixed races contribute heavily to the idiosyncrasies of popular usage. The other most important factor is the relegation of the teaching of English grammar almost exclusively to the primary schools, a condition which allows children to stop studying the subject before they are old enough to understand it and appreciate its importance to everyday speech.

It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is a prime essential to a general education, and that the nature and mode of one's speech is the master key to character and capacity.

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PLEA IS MADE TO THE BRITISH TO SAVE FAUNA

Increase of Sanctuaries and Reserves Advocated—London Societies' Aims

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Experts are agreed that the formation of sanctuaries, reserves, and national parks is the most effective method of preserving wild life from the encroachment of civilization and from the ravages of the fur, hide, and plumage trades.

The secretary of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton, explained the aims and activities of the society to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He said that it was realized that permanent improvement in insuring that beautiful and rare species of living creatures should be saved from extermination could only be effected by enlisting the sympathies of the general public in Great Britain and in the overseas dominions and dependencies, and by educating it to realize its responsibility with regard to the heritage of wild life with which nature had endowed each country.

The society desired, for instance, to induce the people of each country to insist on the formation of suitable sanctuaries where the natural fauna of the particular region could be perpetuated. This had been done with great success in South Africa, where a marvellous national park had recently been declared. There were also national parks in Canada, while many colonies possessed reserves which had not yet reached the status of national parks.

Continuing, Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton said that as the fauna became generally scarcer, great assemblages in national parks in Africa, Canada and elsewhere would become one of the greatest attractions to travel; and, further, a spirit of pride in the collections of wild fauna would inevitably grow up among the peoples of the dominions and colonies who had been wise enough to establish adequate parks of wild life. He was convinced, he said, that as years passed the more it would be realized that, though human progress must not be stayed, all people calling themselves civilized must see to it that adequate areas were everywhere set aside for all the large birds and beasts native to the soil, before it was too late. Stuffed specimens lasted but 100 years or so, and unless the living creatures were preserved, scientific and educational museums would not be able to replace their exhibits, nor could zoological gardens replenish their stocks.

The "March of Civilization," concluded Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton, would not make the extermination of wild life inevitable if his, and similar societies throughout the world, received only a fraction of the public support accorded to the preservation of buildings such as St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

British and U. S. Pastors Exchange

Noted Divines From Both Sides of Atlantic Will Try Each Others' Pulpit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Interchange of pulpits between clergymen of the United States and Great Britain, a factor in the promotion of better relations, is to be continued next summer, a Monitor representative was informed by D. Campbell Lee.

"Our leading visitors from the United States this year," Mr. Lee said, "will be Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Warren L. Rogers, Bishop of Ohio; and Dr. Douglas Mackenzie, president of Hartford Seminary Foundation."

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman will be visiting England again this year. Other visitors from America will be Dr. John Sheridan Zelie, the Rev. Harold Schenck, the Rev. Thomas Lutman, the Rev. Guy Bleakney and the Rev. William H. Garth.

Among the British clergy who will visit the United States will be Dr. Woods, Bishop of Winchester; Dr. W. C. Poole, the Rev. R. Moffat Gautrey, the Rev. Frank Ballard, and the Rev. W. Purves.

Melbourne Shows Turn for Towers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Holding that the skyscraper is not yet a necessity, the city fathers have refused to increase the maximum height limit of 132 feet for city structures, built for ordinary use and occupation.

However, a special clause in the by-laws sanctions the building of tall towers provided that they are erected only as architectural features, not to be occupied for business purposes.

The number of towers seen on new buildings shows some desire on the part of owners and architects to raise structures above the officially prescribed height limit. Lofty towers seem likely to be a distinguishing feature of Melbourne city architecture in the future. Almost every building of any pretensions has its tower.

EUROPEAN WOMEN DEBATE PEACE ISSUES

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Delegates from 14 nations are attending a three days' conference of the political section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which is being held here. Most of the representatives are from eastern and middle Europe and the discussions are centering around the political problems of those states and the effect of the same on international peace.

The problems were considered privately and were first, the danger of war arising from Russia's isolation in modern European politics; second, the conditions in the states bordering on Russia, and third, minority problems. These discussions are intended to serve as an introduction to the larger conference at Prague during the last week in August.

Sweden Used Air Service in Arctic Period

Country Was Isolated by Ice During the Recent Weather in Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — Unusual weather conditions in Sweden the past month have led to a new development in the traffic history of the world. On all sides Sweden has been isolated by ice. The ordinary railroad route to the Continent has been closed owing to the icebound condition of the ferry way, Trälleborg-Sassnitz. The route to Copenhagen has likewise been impossible owing to the solid ice binding the straits between Sweden and Denmark. The way to Finland has been so icebound that automobiles could go over the ice with safety nearly the entire distance between Sweden and Finland.

The Swedish Government, in agreement with the Aero Transport, again started an air traffic service which was definitely laid down in the autumn to meet this unusual state of affairs. The three weeks of air traffic run under the ice blockade has proved without question that not only is it possible to run regular traffic during the most difficult season of the year on time, when it has formerly been deemed impossible, but also that this means of communication is the safest and surest after all under such circumstances. The offices of the Aero Transport, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by Capt. Carl Florman, director of the company, have been overcrowded by travelers seeking tickets on the airplanes.

The Monitor representative has received figures of this enforced air traffic during the ice period from the Aero Transport. Flying was taken up Feb. 12 and until March 8 the traffic to and from the airport of Bulltofta at Malmö has amounted to 236 machines, 533 passengers, 30,000 kilograms of post and 13,824 kilograms of baggage and freight.

On March 7 a record was made of air traffic in one day. No less than 31 planes came to and left Bulltofta. They carried 81 passengers, 1500 kilograms of post and 4500 kilograms of baggage and freight. One one-motor machine made seven round trips to Copenhagen and back.

Scots to Foster Tourist Traffic

Hotel Men See Day When Their Country Will Be Great Vacation Ground

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—At the annual dinner of the Hotels and Restaurants Association in the Central Hotel, Glasgow, recently, Arthur Towle prophesied that the time was coming when Scotland would be made the greatest holiday ground in Europe. Tourism, he maintained, was the one way of increasing the wealth of the country which really cost nothing, but people would not come to Scotland unless the hotel keepers made them comfortable.

A. B. Spens, Scottish secretary of the Automobile Association, said that theirs was the duty of preaching Scotland's beauty in May.

Sir Harry Brittain, responding for the guests, said that he was convinced, as an old world traveler, who knew the Empire and most foreign lands, as well as each of the 48 states of America, that the attractions of these islands were not realized, and especially by millions of potential American visitors. He believed that the tourist traffic was of vital importance, for not only could it bring in immense sums, but was also of outstanding help in developing mutual understanding.

Woman Motorist Touring World

Miss De Havilland Arrives in Australia—Pleased With American Welcome

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vict.—Miss Gladys de Havilland, sister of the aviator and airplane designer, is making good progress in the tour round the world which she is making in a small type English automobile. With Miss Mona Eley she left Longbridge, Eng., on Oct. 17, but Miss Eley, after reaching the United States, had to return home.

Miss de Havilland was loud in her praise of the manner in which she had been treated in the United States, and said she met with the greatest kindness on every hand.

The trip across New Zealand, and from Sydney to Melbourne, was uneventful. After a few days in Melbourne, Miss de Havilland went on to Adelaide, South Australia, and Perth, Western Australia. After motoring through Ceylon, she will tour India, after which she will go by sea to Naples and then go on in her car through Italy and France on the way back to England.

A Man of the People

Gen. William Booth, Founder of the Salvation Army. The Centenary of His Birth Will Be Celebrated April 10, 1929

Centenary of General Booth Recalls Early Work of "Army"

Modest Organization Conceived in London's Grimiest Slums Now Bears Its Flag in 83 Countries and Preaches in 67 Languages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

RECENT controversies have only served to bring into bolder relief the unanimity with which Salvationists all over the world are combining to celebrate the centenary of William Booth, the founder and first general of the Salvation Army.

The organization modestly conceived amidst the poverty and wretchedness of the Mile End Waste, grimmest and grimiest, perhaps, of all London's slum areas, has developed into one of the greatest social and religious agencies in existence, with a flag borne in 83 countries, officers preaching in 67 languages, and a staff comprising 15,517 corps officers, cadets and whole-time employees, 105,034 local officers and 43,000 bandsmen.

It needed a man of rare courage and genius to cut adrift from entrenched conventionality, and the orthodox methods of denominationalism, and to undertake the tremendous responsibility of pioneering a new order designed specifically to reach the submerged masses.

William Booth satisfied the demand. Combining with a spiritual ardor, always fanatical in temper, a warm-hearted sympathy with the downtrodden which nothing could shake; a clear and lofty vision; and an inflexibility of purpose which gathered strength and inspiration from conflict, he was just the type of fighter to lead a forlorn hope, or challenge public opinion on the burning social problems of the day.

Many Warm Friends

He made no secret of his prejudices. He had no love for natural science or philosophy; there was more than a suspicion of narrowness in the hostility he evinced toward cricket and football, equally with card playing or horse racing; but he was richly endowed with compensating qualities, or he would not have numbered bookmakers, commercial men, millionaires and aristocrats alike, among his warmest and most generous friends. There must have been an appeal quite beyond the ordinary in the missioner who could make a granite leader like Cecil Rhodes kneel down and pray with him in a railway carriage.

It takes a man of the people to understand the people, and William Booth's knowledge of and sympathy with the dregs of humanity, the wretchedest outcasts of society, were entirely the result of his own experiences and observations. A native of Nottingham, in a suburb of which city, Sneinton, he was born on April 10, 1829, his earliest years were spent in circumstances which brought him into the closest association with poverty and squalor. His father was a speculative builder with a reputation for taciturnity; his mother, Mary Moss, was a woman of Jewish descent; he himself inherited something of the characteristics of both parents.

He had comparatively little education. At 13 he was, through family needs, impressed into apprenticeship with a pawnbroker. He never forgot the scenes and incidents he witnessed, and later in life spoke with intense bitterness of the beclouded and unhappy impressions left upon his consciousness by these days.

Foundation Work

When 15 he was converted and, joining the Wesleyan Methodists, declared that "God Almighty should have all there was of William Booth." His capacity for leadership asserted itself even at this early age, and Nottingham citizens became familiar with the spectacle of a zealous band of young men applying, under Booth's guidance, methods of evangelization curiously resembling those which, on a larger scale, afterward contributed to the fame of the Salvation Army.

He became a local preacher but, dissatisfied with the scope afforded for the kind of work which appealed to him most strongly, resigned. His minister suspected him of being a reformer, and on this assumption deprived him of his membership.

Driven into the arms of the reformers, he became a minister for that body at Spalding in Lincolnshire. But not for long. His restless need for freedom of action led him into the Methodist New Connexion pulpit, but his aims to be set aside for purely evangelistic work were defeated. However, as he had by this time met and married a person of kindred ideals in Catherine Mumford, he and his wife broke away from the Connexion and inaugurated a mission campaign on their own account.

Helped by His Wife

Booth had borrowed something in oratorical methods alike from Feargus O'Conner, whom he had heard at Nottingham, and G. F. Finney, the American evangelist, whose direct and personal style he greatly admired. To these influences at a crucial period were added the sagacious help and advice of a cultured wife who patiently directed his studies; steadied his wild impulses, and generally corrected the deficiencies of his early years.

He presented himself to the masses of the East End of London as a revolutionary force, dynamic, inspiring, radiating promise.

With the determination to make "new men out of the waste of humanity," as Booth told Cecil Rhodes, what was at first called the "Christian Mission" was formed. The quasi-military "Salvation Army" was evolved later. "Groping our way out of the conventionalism in which we had been trained," says Booth, "we tried committees, conferences, and all sorts of governments, showing how far we were wrong until the military idea was revealed to us."

The Salvation Army, as such, came into being in 1878. The demands made upon General Booth and his wife, whose convincing eloquence and denunciations of the cold Laodiceanism of the churches were powerful factors in building up the new organization, were as exacting as they were continuous. But there was no faltering.

Hymns of Popular Tunes

One of the features of the movement was the adaptation of sacred words to popular melodies on the idea: "We'll take these songs from the devil; he had no right to a note of music." The "Army" literally sang its way round the world. Within 10 years the thousandth corps was established. Not only the spiritual but the physical and social needs of the submerged claimed attention. Food depots, prison-gate homes, anti-suicide bureaus, land schemes, deep sea brigades, training colleges, students' homes, working men's associations, village (agricultural) banks, etc., became part of the organized warfare.

None were so low or degraded as to be left out of consideration; the starving, and homeless, criminals, paupers, drunkards, social outcasts—all were comprehended within the score of this wonderful agency of reclamation. The seal was set upon the work by the famous "Darkest England" scheme which struck at the very roots of the country's worst social evils.

Harsh and autocratic though he sometimes was, Booth captured the imaginations and won the confidence of the people. One of his ways was the use of "converts" to secure further converts. In this connection he says: "I found that the wild and unruly East-enders whose highest idea of happiness was too often enshrined in a skittle alley or a boxing booth, or a penny gaff, could be made to feel that there was, after all, something in religion when they found their old acquaintances living clean and yet happy and prosperous lives under its influence."

Gen. William Booth left a revered memory, and his centenary is to be marked by a scheme of celebrations constituting at once a fitting tribute to his labors and a convincing proof of the Army's own earnestness and devotion.

Not only is a new training college costing £300,000 to be opened at Denmark Hill, marking a step toward the realization of his dream of a "University of Humanity," but 100 new centers, and the same number of new places of worship, are to be started in Great Britain, and other works of extension inaugurated in all parts of the world.

So the Army will become, as he would have wished, more than ever the hope and mainstay of the bottom dog.

T. B. F.

EXPERTS REPORT REFORMATION IS NEED OF SAMOA

Committee of New Zealand Civil Servants Find Faults in Administration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Departmental administration of the mandated territory of Western Samoa is criticized in many respects in a report presented to the New Zealand Government by three civil servants who were sent to Samoa recently at the request of the new Administrator to investigate and advise upon the organization of the staff and the finances of the territory. The investigators were P. S. Verschafelt, Public Service Commissioner, A. D. Park, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, and C. A. Berendsen, Secretary to the Department of External Affairs.

When the Royal Commission of last year dismissed the charges of extravagance against the Administration, it explained that "the complainants did not attempt to criticize the organization and staffs of the different departments, or the salaries paid to the officers." The Commission said that "it was probably impracticable to do so," and that "certainly we should not have had the time or felt ourselves competent to embark on a critical examination of the working of the Administration to ascertain whether it was overstaffed or its officers overpaid." A detailed examination of the departments has now been made by these three officers from the New Zealand Civil Service, and their conclusion is that the public service of Samoa, including the Reparation Estates, requires immediate reorganization and that the finances are in an unsatisfactory condition.

"Whatever the causes may have been," say the investigators, "we are entirely satisfied that the Samoan service as it exists today is by no means creditable to New Zealand and that urgent and drastice action is necessary to improve the position."

A large number of recommendations are made. Responsible officers of the Samoan serivce should be recruited in future entirely from the New Zealand service, and should be seconded from the corresponding departments. With certain limited exceptions no official seconded should remain in Samoa for more than, say, two years. An effort should be made "to provide the service with young and energetic New Zealanders of a personality sufficiently strong to increase the prestige of New Zealand. The report recommends a general overhaul of finance and a tightening of control. Little is said about the activities of the Mau, but it is suggested that schools be closed temporarily if the movement continues in its present form, and that in any case children of non-tax-paying parents should not be admitted to the schools without payment of an adequate fee.

The Prime Minister says that the recommendations of the report will be carried out as soon as possible.

CHANNEL TUNNEL MAY BRING TRUNK ROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A great trunk road that will link the northern cities of Great Britain with the European continent was visioned by Sir William Ernest Thompson of this city in addressing a meeting of the Manchester, Liverpool and District Section of the Institute of Transport.

Sir William hoped that the early development of the Channel Tunnel would find allowances made for road vehicles in that project. He could see the day coming when goods would be loaded in Manchester for direct distribution in continental towns.

Britain Organizes Efforts to Preserve Its Rural Beauty

J. Ramsay MacDonald Says Watch Ads, New Houses and Road Changes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An exhibition of photographs to show the development of the British countryside was opened recently by J. Ramsay MacDonald at the Royal Institute of British Architects here. Arranged in sections, the photographs bring home what should be avoided and what may be achieved in the way of "uglifying" or retaining the rural beauty for which England is famed.

Mr. MacDonald in his opening speech said that the present generation was prepared to appreciate its beautiful countryside more than its forefathers did. But there were three dangers to it which had to be watched and dealt with: advertisements, new houses, and the necessary road developments brought about by a new form of transport.

Regarding road developments, Mr. MacDonald said that these had to come, but even with wide, straight roads something might be done. Trees could be planted and the sides of ugly cuttings and embankments could be sown with grass and wildflowers. He concluded by urging people to use their influence to awaken the love of the countryside in the schools.

There are now 120 properties and many thousands of acres of land in the hands of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.

PLANE-SHIP BEACON RISES IN VENEZUELA

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—A large lighthouse has just been completed on the San Juan hills near Maracay, approximately 2500 feet above sea level, to serve not only as a sea beacon, but as a guide for aviators flying at night to the new landing field at Maracay.

New hangars have been completed by the Government to house the six Breguet military airplanes, which have been received as part of a larger order placed by the Government. Landing fields at all the principal cities of Venezuela are part of the Government's program for aerial defense and commercial development by air, and most of these have been completed.

COBDENITES SEE HOPE FOR PEACE IN KELLOGG PACT

Three Important 'Findings' Reached at Midhurst by Memorial Association

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The conference on Anglo-American relations, including naval problems, maritime rights in war, and the implications of the Kellogg Pact—held under the auspices of the Cobden Memorial Association at Dunford House, near Midhurst, Sussex, adopted three "findings," which it was declared "would be acceptable to British and American opinion in general," and to which it was said British naval opinion would not be averse. They are as follows:

"1. International Law of War at Sea—In view of the apparently widespread impression that recent events have abrogated, or superseded the rules of international law as hitherto understood, it is desirable and urgent that a re-examination and restatement of the principles of international law governing the conduct of war at sea should be made. It is, therefore, recommended that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain should at once promote a judicial inquiry, by jurists of a widely representative character, to that end.

"2. The Kellogg Pact—In view of the explicit and implicit obligations of the Kellogg Pact, it is desirable that the signatory states should now devise means to render the pact effective.

"3. The Future of Naval Armaments—When the Kellogg Pact has been made effective, and security and good will among all peoples have been thereby enhanced, we believe that practical steps can be taken in the direction of lightening the economic burden of armaments. In this connection it would be possible to consider the abolition of certain classes of vessels, accompanied by drastic reductions in the sizes of others."

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EDUCATIONISTS TO SEEK WIDER USE OF LEISURE

International Scholars to Debate Subject at Conference in Vancouver

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER—To the subject of making life more gracious through the proper use of leisure, there will be contributions from at least three varying civilizations, when hundreds of famous scholars and humanitarians gather in Vancouver on April 8, for the fourth national conference of the National Council of Education. Sessions will continue for one week. A preliminary gathering of the conference, largely of a social and official character, will be held at Victoria April 5-7.

Interpretations of the functions of leisure will be brought from India and Japan, Italy, Germany and Czechoslovakia, and from such younger nations as Australia and New Zealand, according to a preliminary statement issued by the representatives of the council.

Delegations from these countries will present their national or traditional methods of dealing with the announced central problem of the conference: How to use the various educational forces—the radio, theater, literature—to provide wider interests and thus a more gracious life for mankind.

Athletics as an Aid

In Czechoslovakia, for instance, there is the "Sokol movement," devoted to the physical regeneration of the depressed Slavonic race through community athletics. The story of this movement, which is said to have had a great spiritual influence on that Nation, will be presented to the conference, with certain films.

In announcing the meaning of its subject, "Education and Leisure," the conference program quotes C. E. M. Joad as follows, in explanation: "Civilized man spends rather more than two-thirds of his waking life in obtaining the means to make life possible; he has only one-third left for living. As a consequence he is a shocking bungler in the art of life through sheer lack of practice. He does not realize this, assuming that the knowledge of how to live rightly is instinctive. This belief is a delusion."

The conference, it is announced, will seek to find a theory for relieving, or at least adjusting, the present mechanization and uniformity of leisure through the use of modern educational methods: the radio, music and drama, the movie, organized play, and literature.

The attention of the conference, it is stated, will be especially directed toward adult education, a subject upon which many books have recently been written by educationists. It was the contention of the council at a recent conference that education is synonymous with life, that intelligent life is impossible without continual learning. It is this conference's intention to advance knowledge of how to quicken adult learning.

Distinguished Men Attend

Some of the British Empire's most distinguished educationists will attend the conference. In a sense the British Government will be directly represented in the person of Sir Aubrey Symonds, permanent secretary of the British Board of Education. Sir Aubrey, who is being accompanied by Lady Symonds, will speak on the relationship of moving pictures to education and health. From 1919 to 1925 Sir Aubrey was second secretary to the Minister of Health and he is recognized as an authority on public health problems.

Music, in and Out of School

"Hobbies and Handicrafts" is the subject to be dealt with by Henry Maunsell Richards, senior chief inspector of the British Board of Education. He will also speak on music in and out of school, with special reference to folk songs. Mr. Richards was His Majesty's inspector of schools in 1902, division inspector in 1911, and in 1917 he was chief inspector of the training of teachers in Great Britain.

Another interesting delegate is Sir Charles Grant Robertson, vice-chancellor and principal of Birmingham University, who was tutor to the Prince of Wales when the latter was an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1912 to 1914. Six years later he was appointed as successor to Sir Oliver Lodge as principal of Birmingham University.

Eminent Woman Delegate

Special interest attaches to the attendance of Prof. Winnifred C. Cullis, who is professor of physiology at the University of London and president of the British Federation of University Women. Miss Cullis, one of the outstanding women educationists of Great Britain, will speak on speed and noise in their relation to health and to our present-day civilization.

The place of radio in education will be dealt with by J. C. Stobart, educational director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who has been associated with this branch of service since 1923. Mr. Stobart is under the two branches of the British Broadcasting Corporation which control adult education and school radiocasting, and the students who attend this aerial university number more than 100,000.

Former British Chaplain

The author of "Tell England," Ernest Arthur, will be another of the British delegates. He will speak on health and literary subjects. A veteran of six campaigns, Mr. Artuur served on several fronts during the Great War as an army chaplain with the British forces. After the war he was associated with the Rev. "Tubby" Clayton in the "Toc H" movement, but in 1923 he resigned from the ministry to devote all his time to writing.

Maj. Robert Jarman, director of education for the City of Leeds, who has been in Winnipeg for several months supervising some phases of reorganization in the city's educational system, is also a delegate. Major Jarman is an authority on school physical training and folk dancing.

Australia and New Zealand will be strongly represented at the conference as well as Japan, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy and France.

[Stories on the conference written by a staff correspondent of the Monitor will be printed daily during the sessions, April 5 to 13.]

Cingalese Teach Australians Art of Coconut Drying

Ceylon's Monopoly in Tropical Industry to Be Shared by Antipodes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Four picturesque-looking individuals stepped ashore at Melbourne from the liner Coptic recently. It was a warm day, the thermometer registering 96 degrees, but the only comment the one of the four who spoke English had to offer was, "Melbourne very cold place," and he looked as if he meant it.

The new arrivals were four Cingalese who entered the Commonwealth by special permission of the Home and Territories Department. They have come for 12 months to start the dessicated coconut industry in North Australia and the Mandated Territory of Papua. If they do not leave at the end of 12 months, the company which brought them from Ceylon will forfeit a bond of $500 in respect to each man.

The four Cingalese are specialists in the work, and have already been employed in establishing similar operations in Singapore and Penang. Machinery for the purpose has been established at Port Moresby, Papua.

While the venture will be of great value to North Australia and New Guinea, its development will seriously affect Ceylon manufacturers of dessicated coconut, who have held a monopoly of the trade for many years. The goods will be distributed throughout Australia, free of duty, at a price much below that of the Ceylon article. It is also intended to compete in the markets of Java, Hong Kong and Shanghai, where there is a big demand.

Democratic Trend in British Colleges

Oxford, Cambridge and London Contemn Class Teaching and Honor the People

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—England's three leading universities each recently contributed unusual items to the news. Perhaps that from Cambridge has caused the most surprise. After a warmly contested debate the Union decided by two votes that the present system of education in England perpetuated class distinction and demanded reorganization on a national basis. The result is the more noteworthy from the fact that Dr. Cyril Norwood, the popular and well-known headmaster of Harrow, made a very strong speech in opposition to the resolution.

At Oxford a young American, Brewster Morgan, has been elected president of the Oxford Union Dramatic Society. A correspondent writing from Oxford to the Sunday Times speaks of "Brewster Morgan, whose production of 'Othello' evoked from Oxford as a whole the highest praise, and from certain London papers the most inept criticisms that have respectively been lavished on an O. U. D. S. production for some time."

The third item is the announcement that King's College of the University of London has made President Masaryk a fellow of the college.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Martha R. Gates, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. M. V. Benedict, Chicago, Ill.
Irene G. Malinari, Williamstown, N. Y.
Edward Merrill, Orono, Me.
Mrs. L. H. Merrill, Orono, Me.
Mrs. A. Grace, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Grace Overton, New York, N. Y.
Howard A. Lucas, Dorchester, Mass.
Phyllis Harley, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Emma Morris, Palisade Park, N. J.
May Morris, Palisade Park, N. J.
Mrs. W. H. Longstaff, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. J. Bergstrum, Brookline, Mass.
Elenore M. Behaw, Hyde Park, Mass.

Probably Quite Safe Among City's Many Changes

"Trafalgar Square by Night," From an Etching by R. G. Mathews, on Exhibition at the Casson Galleries, Boston.

Old London Landmarks Go, Lanes Disappear, as City Rebuilds

Bloomsbury, "Street of Ink" and Nevill's Court Are Among the Cinderellas, but Happily All Buildings of Historic Interest Will Be Preserved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

LONDON has always been changing, more or less, but since the war the changes have gone on at a tremendous rate, which leaves any old Londoner who attempts to keep up with them quite breathless.

One side of Bloomsbury Square has given way to a huge block of insurance offices. The site of Endsleigh Gardens, in Euston Road, is covered by a dignified structure, beautiful in its simplicity, where the Society of Friends have their headquarters. The site of Dickens's old home in Tavistock Square is taken by the new home of the British Medical Association. Half a mile or so away, plans are being laid for a new theater in Seven Dials. Seven Dials is not what it was. For generations it was one of the worst slums in London, but since Gilbert told us that

> Hearts just as pure and fair
> May beat in Belgrave Square
> As in the lowly air
> Of Seven Dials,

it has acquired a certain respectability which is now about to culminate in the new temple of dramatic art.

Round and about Fleet Street vast changes are impending which would make George Warrington and Pendennis rub their eyes with amazement. They relate chiefly to newspapers, which find their present offices inadequate to their ever-growing circulations. The Daily Express, for instance, which has long been cooped up in Shoe Lane, is anxious for a shop window on the "street of ink," as Fleet Street has been called, and has obtained the old property at the corner of Shoe Lane, in part of which "Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday" was once published, and where the Morning Advertiser now has its home.

High Above the Sky Line

But the greatest change of all in Fleet Street concerns the Daily Telegraph. For more than two generations that great newspaper was associated with the Lawson family. They built it up. They, in association with Gordon Bennett, said to Stanley, "Find Livingstone"; and Stanley found. They employed that erratic genius, George Augustus Sala, to write at large on any subject, from the coronation of a czar to French cookery, from the launch of a lifeboat to the story of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico. They smiled indulgently when the "young lions" of Peterborough Court, as Matthew Arnold called them, roared their approval or disapproval on subjects of the day.

In time a new office for the Daily Telegraph was built, and it was reckoned such a marvelous affair that the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) was induced to dine in the famous pillar hall. All this is to make way for a vast newspaper office which will rise high above the sky line, and spread east and west and northward, and present such a beautiful façade to Fleet Street as that ancient and grimy thoroughfare has never known.

Round the corner, too, in Bouverie Street—where the Daily News has its headquarters, the house wreckers are busy in demolishing the offices of Punch, to make way for larger premises more in keeping with the expanding and expansive humor of that familiar and merry little figure.

Up Fetter Lane

It is in the courts and alleys off Fleet Street, on either side, that much history may be sought and where history is being made. Turn up Fetter Lane, and then turn down a narrow entry, and you will find yourself in Nevill's Court. What Nevill? Ralph Nevill, Bishop of Chichester from 1222 to 1244, who owned property in Chancery Lane, and has also given his name to the neighboring Chichester Rents.

Until a year or so ago Nevill's Court measured only from four to seven feet in width, and was full of mean buildings and some large houses, dating back to the seventeenth century, which had fallen from their high estate. The city corporation now proposes to turn the court into a neat street, 35 feet wide, which will make possible a new thoroughfare for traffic from Shoe Lane on the west to Chancery Lane on the east. It is a thoroughfare badly needed in the neighborhood.

Landmarks Preserved

Already most of the houses and shops on the north side of Nevill's Court have been demolished, and others will go. But it is a source of satisfaction to know that everything of historical value in and about the new street will be carefully preserved. This particularly applies to No. 10, a delightful double-fronted red-brick house dating from the reign of Charles II. There is an air of fallen splendor about the building, but little would be required to render it back into its original condition—and then how glad some of us would be to live there!

Here, in 1801, C. J. La Trobe, first Governor of Victoria, was born; and here at an earlier date both Whitefield and Wesley preached.

Most of the Court on the south side, it is understood, belongs to the Moravian Church, that old place (still standing) which began with secret meetings for Bible readings in a saw-pit, where Richard Baxter held weekly meetings, and where "Praise God Barebones" delivered himself of a sermon which afterwards cost him a fine of £50. The Moravian Chapel is safe; so is the Moravian ministers' house, equally old; and when the new street is completed it will probably be found that everything of historical value has been preserved.

London is being rebuilt, rising to a finer, nobler city from the debris of its own bricks and mortar, and in this particular instance the transformation is being carried out without any of the vandalism that so often accompanies such a change.

Crowds Rush Toward, Not From, Volcano, Taxing Hawaiian Hotels and Ship Line

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILO, Hawaii—In Hawaii a volcanic eruption means prosperity and a time for general rejoicing.

At first signs of the phenomenon crowds throng to the pit to witness the spectacular sight; hotels are crowded to capacity to accommodate the visitors from many parts of the world; steamship lines change their sailings, even adding additional runs each week.

In the early morning hours of Feb. 20, fire was first discovered in Kilauea crater, after an absence of nearly two years. Lee Sun, night watchman at Kilauea Volcano House was the first to see the brilliant red glow reflected from the fire which was just breaking through the floor of the pit.

Immediately he sounded his police whistle and blew upon a bugle kept at the hotel to be used only at the time of a volcanic eruption.

Immediately the 200 guests were aroused from their sleep and in less than 10 minutes after the bugle sounded, cars were leaving the hotel to take the informally-clad visitors to the pit, a distance of about five miles.

Throughout the day and night following thousands thronged to the edge of the pit, at the bottom of which some 1200 feet into the ground a row of gurgling fountains forced themselves through a tremendous crack which appeared along the northwest rim. A large fountain on the west end of the string spurted to a height of 225 feet.

The remainder of the floor of the pit was soon a steaming cauldron of fire covered by a thin coating of cooled lava which cracked as new lava forced its way underneath, showing streaks of red beneath the glossy black of the cooled lava.

Smith Creek 'Deepo' to Honor Edison

Ford Buys Old Building Where Inventor Was "Fired" From Train When a Newsboy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT HURON, Mich.—To perpetuate one of the most dramatic incidents in the career of Thomas A. Edison, his friend, Henry Ford, has purchased and will move to his Dearborn museum the Grand Trunk Railway "deepo" at Smith's Creek, near here.

It was when the train slowed down for Smith's Creek that an irate trainman bundled the youthful inventor out of the baggage coach, pitching after him his printing press and chemical laboratory, following a fire in the coach ignited by spilled chemicals.

This event occurred during the Civil War, when Edison was working as a train newsboy on the run from Detroit to Port Huron, where he lived with his parents. Edison was printing the only newspaper published on a moving train, writing the news, setting the type and running off the sheets on his own hand press.

AIR MAP ON SPRINGS ELIMINATES FOLDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—A new aviation roll map, operated on a spring roller and contained within a small cylindrical metal holder held on the instrument board by means of suction cups, has been prepared by the technical relations department of a Pacific Coast oil company.

When the flier desires to locate his position, all he has to do is reach up and pull down the map and let it spring back into place when he has gotten his bearings. The map was designed to eliminate the cumbersome folding and unfolding of maps while the pilot is attempting to keep his plane on an even keel.

Tientsin Paper, American-Edited, Barred From Mail

Action of Nationalists Came Unexpectedly as Friendly Policy Had Prevailed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The Chinese Nationalist Government's determination to control hereafter the tone of the foreign-language press in the treaty ports and in Peiping has been revealed by an order forbidding the use of the mails to the North China Star, an American-edited newspaper in Tientsin.

The fact that the Star has been selected as an example is surprising to foreigners here, as the Star's editor, Dr. Charles J. Fox, has been accused by many foreigners in Tientsin of being altogether too uncritical in his friendliness to the Nationalist Government, long before its control was extended to North China. Several years ago, when feeling ran higher on this subject, he lost much business voluntarily in order to befriend the Nationalist movement in editorials.

Dr. Fox, who is an international lawyer of good reputation, declares that he merely received a brief notice from the Postal Commissioner, stating that an order had been sent from the Ministry of Communications at Nanking to refuse the use of the mails to his paper. No complaint was ever made to him.

CAVES TO BE LIGHTED TO GET NEW EFFECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—A system of artificial lights is to be installed in the Oregon caves in order to accentuate the fantastic stalactitic formations, according to J. H. Billingslea, supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest, who was a recent visitor here at the forest service headquarters.

Another innovation at the caves, which last year attracted 25,000 tourists from all parts of the United States, will be the installation of a bath. Construction of another exit also will be effected, relieving congestion during the tourist season.

MODERN HISTORY REVIEWED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The first number of the Journal of Modern History has been issued here by the University of Chicago Press, in response to a wish from the American Historical Association for a review in the field of modern history. The announcement states that the scope of the Journal will be the history of Europe and its expansion from the Renaissance to the close of the World War.

West Dominates Key Offices at Washington, Survey Shows

Heads of Main Senate and House Committees and Six of Cabinet From Western States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Now that Congress is about to convene in special session to enact agricultural relief legislation designed in a large measure to aid the great rural West, it is interesting to note, from a survey of governmental executives, that it is Westerners who dominate the executive and legislative branches of the Government in the Hoover Administration.

Never before in the history of the country have men from the West been so numerous in commanding governmental posts.

To begin with there is President Hoover, born in Iowa and reared on the Pacific Coast, and immediately next to him Vice-President Charles Curtis, who is from Kansas. Six out of the 10 members of the Cabinet are westerners: William D. Mitchell, Minnesota, Attorney-General; Ray Lyman Wilbur, California, Secretary of the Interior; Arthur M. Hyde, Missouri, Secretary of Agriculture; James Good, Iowa, Secretary of War; Walter F. Brown, Ohio, Postmaster-General.

Senate Westernized

Of the remaining Cabinet members, one is from New England, one from New York and two from Pennsylvania.

What is true in this regard of the Executive branch is even more so in the Legislative end of the Government. The Senate is almost completely "westernized" in its leadership and the House only a little less so.

Not only is the Senate presided over by a Kansan, but James E. Watson of Indiana, is majority floor leader. Fifteen of its most important committee chairmanships are held by westerners. They are:

Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, appropriations; Charles L. McNary, Oregon, agriculture; Peter Norbeck, North Dakota, banking and currency; Wesley L. Jones, Washington, commerce; Robert Howell, Nebraska, claims; Reed Smoot, Utah, finance; Arthur Capper, Kansas, District of Columbia; William E. Borah, Idaho, foreign relations; James Couzens, Michigan, Interstate Commerce Committee; Hiram Johnson, California, immigration; Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota, Indian affairs; Lawrence C. Phipps, Colorado, reclamation; George W. Norris, Nebraska, judiciary; Samuel L. Shortridge, California, privileges and elections; Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota, public lands.

14 House Chairmanships

On the House side there are 41 major chairmanships held by westerners, and it is taken for granted that all of them will hold on during the coming Congress, as all have been re-elected. This list is composed of:

Daniel R. Anthony, Kansas, Appropriations; Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa, Agriculture; Frank R. Reid, Illinois, Flood Control; William C. Hawley, Oregon, Ways and Means; Albert Johnson, Washington, Immigration; Scott Leavitt, Montana, Indian Affairs; William F. Kopp, Iowa, Labor; Fred A. Britten, Illinois, Naval Affairs; Albert H. Vestal, Indiana, Patents; Harold Knutson, Minnesota, Pensions; Richard H. Elliott, Indiana, Public Buildings; Addison T. Smith, Idaho, Public Lands; Cassius C. Dowell, Iowa, Roads; Charles F. Curry, California, Territories.

This line-up does not by any means include all the westerners holding positions of power in the Government. Two of the three White House secretaries, George Akerson and Walter Newton, are Minnesotans; Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, is from Ohio, and some of the more important assistant secretaries are also from western states.

Miner Finds Riches Where Gold Failed

Took $20,000 in Uranium From Deserted Pit When Friends Said He Would Lose

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—William Beddig, veteran prospector, miner and mineralogist, who mined the two tons of uranium in Colorado from which Mme. Curie made her discovery of radium in 1902, lives here.

"It was while on a horseback ride through the hills of Gilpin County, Colo., in 1898 that I was attracted by a peculiar formation of land," said Mr. Beddig, describing his find of uranium. "I investigated and found that mining for gold had been carried on in the vicinity unsuccessfully, but that the numerous prospectors left something behind more valuable than gold. They had left a rich deposit of uranium worth more than $1000 per ton.

"I leased the land, despite the warnings of its owners, who were my friends. My lease called for a nominal rental and 15 per cent royalty to the owners. My first answer to their warnings was a check for $3000 in royalties. The shaft in which I found the uranium was untimbered, and by simply hauling out the abandoned ore, and without further working of the mine, I realized $20,000."

COOLIDGE TO GET GOLD MEDAL

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor announces that former President Coolidge is to receive the committee's gold medal at the annual meeting of the organization April 8 in New York, in recognition of his work for the betterment of prisons.

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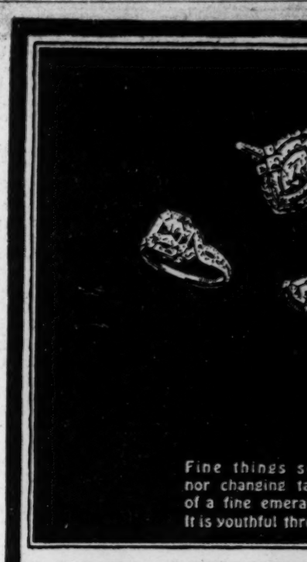

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STOCKS INVADE REALM OF BONDS AS INVESTMENT

Public Shows More and More Interest as Shareholders in Great Corporations

Exceptional interest taken on all sides in the activities of the stock market has called attention to the widespread and increasing investment in corporate securities on the part of the general public. The conditions which have led up to this, the part it plays in industry and in the welfare of the Nation and of the Nation's people, are treated in a series of six articles, of which this is the sixth and last.

By GILMORE IDEN

New stock issues planned by the United States Steel Corporation and by the Anaconda Copper Company to raise funds with which to retire certain outstanding bonded indebtedness reflects the trend away from bonds to stocks, away from investors to shareholders, away from moneylenders to business partners, and has been one of the most noteworthy in the financial market of the last year. It has been my purpose in this series of articles to outline how there has grown up a wider public interest in investments and a wider distribution of stocks and bonds. That there has been shown a preference for stocks over bonds during this time makes the trend that much more important.

The United States Steel Corporation has proposed to increase the outstanding common stock by 4,967,790 shares to 12,500,000 shares, and to use the proceeds to retire $271,385,000 of the corporation's 5 per cent bonds. This would erase all the bonded indebtedness of the corporation proper, leaving outstanding only the obligations of subsidiary companies, amounting to about $200,000,000, and the preferred and common shares.

Anaconda proposes to issue, for $55 a share, two new stock issues totaling 12,000,000 shares. Stockholders will be able to subscribe to two new shares for each five shares held. The funds raised in this way will be used to retire $103,803,000 of bonds, the remainder of the money to be utilized for general corporate purposes.

Good Time to Get Out of Debt

Two such large operations as these are indicative of the sentiments of industrial treasurers. By retiring their bonded debts the corporations are relieved of fixed charges. Raising funds through a stock issue gives the managements more freedom in handling the affairs of their companies. It would indicate that the financial officers consider the present an excellent time for corporations to get out of debt.

But that is not entirely new. General Motors Corporation has no bonded debt, and is restricted from its creation by preferred stock provisions. The General Electric Company and the Allied Chemical Company attended to the retirement of the last of their bonds several years back. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company has eliminated everything except a minor subsidiary obligation.

The retirement of industrial bonds at the same time that the Government is retiring its own issues would seem to be limiting the bond offerings in the market. It would naturally be expected that the growing scarcity of bonds would tend to increase their market price. Such, however, has not been the case. Buyers have shown a decided preference for the share.

The Journal of Commerce of New York recently made a check-up of the bond holdings of investment banking houses. The survey showed that the volume of unsold bonds on local dealers' shelves then amounted to between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000. This was considered just double the normal. It was said that bonds have been accumulating in the hands of dealers chiefly through the open market, rather than as a result of any new issues.

Banks Sell Bonds

Dealers have found, it was reported, that many of the older issues, especially those with lower yields and without warrant or option features giving a speculative flavor to the issue, have peen coming to them in increasing quantity. Banks are said to have been heavy sellers of bonds, and individuals are reputed also to have disposed of their holdings in order to lend the cash out on call at higher rates of interest. Such operations, very naturally, have tended to assist in inflating the values of stocks.

While we are witnessing a much wider distribution of securities in the United States we are not witnessing any great increase in the number of money lenders. To the contrary, there has been a revival of interest in shares and an extension of partnership in business.

"The industry of the future is bound to find the employees who run the machines holding most of the securities that provide them and sustain them," declared Thomas E. Mitten, head of the street railway and co-ordinated transportation systems of Philadelphia and Buffalo, in a recent article in World's Work.

That was a picturesque phrasing of the tendency, yet Mr. Mitten has certainly had sufficient experience in this field to warrant being accepted as an authority.

Employee ownership, or customer ownership—and this constantly increasing distribution of stock control means both—will eliminate the experiences we have had with absentee ownership and its attendant difficulties.

Makes Industry Less Selfish

It is rapidly eliminating the spirit of pure selfishness from industry, and substituting for it a desire for industrial upbuilding. It is eliminating the sharp distinctions between management, worker and public. And this trend away from bonds to shares is indicative of a desire on the part of the investing public to become a partner in, rather than a lender to, a business enterprise.

On the part of the corporation this trend is also indicative of a greater freedom. Companies financing themselves through stocks and finding their investors among their own employees and their immediate public, are able to enjoy a greater measure of independence than was possible under the older system. They are not compelled to borrow at the bank to meet their current requirements. They do not have to go to a bank often even when they desire to make permanent improvements. They become more independent of banker control.

This will make it possible for corporations to engage more freely in dividends. It will not be so urgent to conserve earnings against the "rainy day" to meet interest on funded obligations. This freedom from fixed annual charges will tend to reduce the number of corporate failures and bankruptcies. There should be nothing like the number of foreclosures of the past days, and therefore employment and business should be more constant and assured. To that extent we are promised better conditions in all directions as a result of this trend in financing and a greater assurance of prosperity.

CITIES ARE BELIEVED DEPENDENT ON YOUTH

SAVANNAH, Ga.—For an essay in which he held that proper training of the youth of the city was one of the most important steps of advancement, Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State Industrial College, has been presented with $100 in gold, offered by Col. Sigo Myers for the best paper on the improvement and advancement of this city.

The winning essay also discussed Savannah's importance as a seaport, need of paved roads, improved sanitary conditions, consideration of lumber and turpentine production, of encouragement to cotton growers and diversified farming.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION AVERTS BIG STRIKE

DALLAS (AP)—Four thousand employees of the Texas & Pacific Railway who had threatened to walk out March 30, returned to their jobs due to the action by President Hoover March 29.

Orders for the strike were withdrawn by officials of four big brotherhoods after the President issued a proclamation for an emergency board of inquiry to investigate the dispute and report on its findings. The board, yet to be appointed, will make its report to the Chief Executive.

When a 'Single' Rose Becomes Two, What Can a Purchaser Do About It?

Two buds within a single rose are perhaps not uncommon to horticulturists, but certainly the florist would like to see more of them. Proud indeed would be the one to fill an order for "a dozen double roses, please," while the flower lover who buys a "single" bud, later to have it blossom out into two where but one was before, may count himself to have found a treasure.

A doubling-up in flowers is frequently seen by those who make their study of flora a year-round subject, says Edward I. Farrington of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Perhaps one part of the bud sticks while in process of blooming, he said, resulting finally in a double bloom. Or perhaps an insect sting on one side may delay half of the blossom. Sometimes, however, the double process is apparent from the beginning, he declared. The rose pictured, of which he spoke, is a Briarcliff, coming from the shop of a Boston florist.

Denmark's Farming Prosperity Traced to Co-operative Effort

Schools Help to Make Agriculture Attractive Calling by Pointing Way to Relieve Drudgery—Markets Won by Finding Out and Meeting Customers' Wishes

Last summer a group of American visitors, having read much of Danish agricultural prosperity, paid a visit to Denmark to see for themselves the conditions prevailing in that country and to study the co-operative methods which obtain there. The following article comprises the observations made by a member of the party.

By V. W. CANHAM

Visitors to Denmark are struck with the apparent prosperity of the farmers. Visitors from the United States went to Denmark because, as they said, they had seen what they thought were successful farmers in their own country but most of them were not willing to admit it. They wanted to see if there were really successful farmers who would admit it. They found these in the island country of Denmark.

They naturally wanted to know something about the reasons for this prosperity. They had visited many folk school farms, such as at Ladelund at the village of Brorup, and here was apparent success. Outside the town of Odense an experimental farm was visited and here it was found the Government is doing much to help the Danish farmer solve his problems. This farm is an experiment station called Blangstedgaard.

After seeing specimens of prosperity the search turned to the Agricultural Council, Landbrugsraadet at Copenhagen. At the agricultural headquarters was found Mr. Siggaard.

Reasons for Prosperity

"What is the reason or reasons for the prosperity of the Danish farmers?" he was asked.

He could speak English well, though his hesitancy over some of the words made his replies the more interesting.

"The reasons for the success of the Danish farmer are hard work, education and co-operation," he replied.

Now it has been said that the difference between the North German farmer and the Danish farmer is that the German farmer "works so hard he does not think"; but the Danish farmer "thinks so hard he does not work."

Some have said the Danish farmer is lazy. The visitors do not think so.

The question was asked of Mr. Siggaard, "Why does not the Danish farmer use a sulky plow?" He laughed and said: "If the neighbors of a Danish farmer should see him out riding a sulky plow, they would say, 'He is getting lazy.'"

Use Much Power Machinery

As to hard work. Danish farmers do work hard but the work has the drudgery taken out. The women do not work in the fields as they are seen to do in some European countries. By dairy test work the Danish farmer keeps only the best cows and he knows what every cow is doing; whether she is a boarder or not. He is satisfied with his work because he knows what he is doing. He has much power machinery, derived from gas engines mostly.

As to education, the second point in the triangle, so much has been said and written about the Danish school system that it will suffice to say: "No wonder the Danish farmer is successful. From the first days at school up to what in America we call the grammar grades, agriculture is made attractive."

Attendance after that at the folk schools, actual work on a farm, gives the young man plenty of information, the experiments actually carried out in the soil and with live stock. The young men and women have an equal share; the young men in the winter and the young women in the summer, all go to school as long as they like; their entire course is, agriculture predominating.

Co-operation Practiced Widely

Forced by necessity the Danish farmer commenced to co-operate. He owns co-operative banks and industries.

His chief source of income is dairying. His milk is taken to the co-operative creamery or butter factory. The skim milk comes back to the farm to feed young stock, calves and pigs and chickens. The butter goes to England, where Danish butter commands a high price.

Another industry is hogs. The farmer takes his live hogs to the co-operative slaughtery or bacon factory. The bacon, smoked a half at a time, goes to England; the waste goes to Germany for cheese. Eggs go to the co-operative egg packeries, thence to England.

The Danish farmer grows many fine seeds; these go to his co-operative seeds refinery, it might be called.

The pay for these commodities, shipped and sold mostly in England, comes back to the Danish farmer by check on the co-operative bank that he owns.

Why do these Danish products of the farm sell so well in England, even at a better price than the same product grown in England? The answer given in England was that the Danish farmer grows what his customer wants and is willing to pack it and grade it to suit the trade.

No deserted farms were seen by the visitors. Young men buy every farm and piece of land as soon as it is available. If the farmer does not have all the cash, he can buy a farm by providing as little as 10 per cent, the government-backed co-operative societies furnishing the rest on long-term mortgages, at fairly low interest rates.

The farmer holds the balance of power in the Government, so why should he not be prosperous?

ENGINEERING GROUPS TO HONOR PRESIDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J. — President Hoover will officially receive the John Fritz medal—the highest award conferred by the four large national engineering societies in mining, mechanical, electrical and civil engineering—at a dinner at the White House on April 15, according to an announcement just made by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The award was made on the basis of Mr. Hoover's entire record rather than for any single achievement, Calvin W. Rice, secretary of the organization, said.

The decision to make the formal presentation at a small private gathering was made in accordance with the President's request for a simple ceremony it was said. The committee's original intention had been to hold a large public function attended by at least 1000 persons.

Danes to Instruct Youth on Effects of Drink Habit

Social-Democrats Oppose Government Prohibition Bill in the Folketing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Enlightenment in schools as to the harmful effects of alcohol, should be the first step in the Danish anti-drink campaign, in the opinion of the Minister for the Interior, speaking on behalf of the Government in the recent debate on the Prohibition Bill.

The Danish Folketing did not receive the bill, tabled by a number of private members of all parties, in a very encouraging manner. The Social-Democrats denounced it completely, although their spokesman is himself an abstainer. The Minister for the Interior said that the Sobriety Commission had done some excellent work and collected a vast quantity of information. The bill now before the House was, in spite of its moderation and caution, a prohibition measure, and it was not to be wondered at that its opponents had said they would rather take the bull by the horns and have prohibition straight off.

In the opinion of the Minister they ought to preserve the sobriety legislation along the lines hitherto followed. There was no doubt that there were too many places where intoxicants were sold, and the Government was prepared to assist to bring about a reduction in this direction.

The Government and the fathers of the bill were undoubtedly in agreement about the end in view, but not about the means to the end. They considered that coercive measures should not be adopted until backed by a very large majority in every case.

ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE APPROVED BY NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The bill introduced by Mrs. Rhoda F. Graves (R.) of St. Lawrence to establish a commission to construct a bridge across the St. Lawrence River between De Lacks Point, St. Lawrence County, and Brockville, Can., was passed by the Legislature just before it adjourned.

The measure carries an appropriation of $15,000 and designates the St. Lawrence International Bridge Corporation as the concern to construct and operate the bridge. Authorization for the project has been given by Congress and the Canadian Parliament.

GOODYEARS TO BUILD TIRE FABRIC PLANT

ROCKMART, Ga. (AP) — Clifton Slusser, vice-president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, announced that this town had been selected by the company as the site for a 50,000 spindle textile mill for the manufacture of tire fabric. The project contemplates immediate erection of 400 houses for mill workers.

It was said operations probably would begin about Sept. 1. The Goodyear Company now operates a similar plant in Cedartown, Ga.

RABBI HELLER HAS PASSED ON

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Rabbi Maximilian Heller, for 40 years at the head of Temple Sinai of New Orleans and one of the most prominent rabbis in the United States, has passed on here. He was born in Prague, Bohemia. Since 1912 he had been professor of Hebrew and Hebrew literature at Tulane University, and had been a frequent contributor to magazines.

MOVE TO REPEAL STATE DRY CODE DRAWS PROTEST

Means Invitation to Bootleggers, Says Massachusetts Anti-Saloon Head

"It would be an open invitation to the bootlegger, moonshiner and rumrunner to ply their trade without fear of consequence except from a mere handful of federal agents," is the characterization given by Gordon MacMaster, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to the proposed repeal of the state prohibition enforcement law for which the Constitutional Liberty League has announced an intended campaign.

Mr. MacMaster said the proposal is a definite example of an attempt to aggravate the condition to which President Hoover referred in his inaugural address when he said, "Of the undoubted abuses which have grown up under the Eighteenth Amendment part are due to the failure of some states to accept their share of responsibility for concurrent enforcement."

The Constitutional Liberty League, according to resolutions made public after a meeting of its executive committee, proposes to launch a campaign of propaganda for repeal of the state enforcement code, adopted and approved by a referendum in 1924, and also to work for the defeat of eight Massachusetts members of the National House of Representatives who voted in favor of the Jones-Stalker Act to increase the maximum penalties for liquor law violations.

The executive committee authorized expenditures sufficient to carry on a two-year campaign along these lines, including use of radio and newspaper advertising.

A third proposed line of attack, against the state padlock law, will not be carried out, Julian Codman, counsel for the organization, said, recognizing a point made by the Massachusetts Civic League that this padlock law, which has been in effect less than two years, is designed as a protection against other kinds of objectionable places as well as liquor speakeasies.

At the same time it was announced that the Boston Bar Association will soon take a postcard poll of its membership on a question involving the national prohibition law and that a committee of two members has been named to formulate the question. This will be one of a series of such polls by bar associations in metropolitan cities, L. Cushing Goodhue, secretary of the association, said.

AMUNDSEN'S NEPHEW ASKS FOR CO-OPERATION

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Lieutenant Amundsen, a relative of Capt. Roald Amundsen, has appealed to the Soviet Embassy at Oslo for Soviet co-operation in searching for the remains of the airplane Latham on which the explorer made his last flight in searching for the Nobile survivors.

Mr. Malinovsky, general secretary of Osaviakhim, Soviet organization which superrised the Krassin rescue expedition last summer, declared in this connection that Soviet naval and scientific expeditions functioning in arctic waters will henceforth regard as a special supplementary task the search for traces of the Latham.

"Hot Pursuit" Clause Issue in I'm Alone Case

Washington Satisfied Canadian Rum Craft Was Within 12-Mile Limit When Hailed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—So far as the American Government goes, the report from New Orleans on the I'm Alone case made by Arthur Henderson, special assistant to the Attorney General, clears up the questions of fact and switches interest to the larger question of interpreting international law.

Mr. Henderson was closeted with William D. Mitchell, Attorney General, following his return from New Orleans, where he established the position of the coast guard ship when it first hailed the I'm Alone. So fas as the United States is concerned, it is understood, this evidence satisfies the Government that the Canadian vessel was well within the 12-mile limit when the order for the search was given. The exact distance of the I'm Alone from the Louisiana shore was 10.6 miles, according to computations made by taking bearings and also corroborated by soundings taken on the floor of the Gulf.

Mr. Mitchell will compare the Henderson report with the claims of John T. Randell, captain of the I'm Alone, who asserts his vessel was 12 or 14 miles off shore when hailed. A summary of the Henderson findings have already been communicated to the State Department, which will be communicated to the Canadian, English and French governments, who are all concerned in the case. The issue, it is held, now reduces itself to a clear-cut question of interpreting the Anglo-American smuggling treaty, to which Canada is a party.

In this question, the Canadian attitude is that a chase may originate within the territorial three-mile limit and continue indefinitely from there, but that it cannot be started within the 12-mile limit and continue beyond it. The 12-mile limit, from this viewpoint, was established out of deference to the United States as a zone in which vessels could be stopped and searched. The British agreement to extend the three-mile limit to the 12-mile limit did not carry with it the authority to start a "hot and continuous pursuit" from within the larger area.

The American State Department takes issue with this view and claims that the right to start a pursuit from within the 12-mile limit, while not specifically mentioned in the treaty, is implied.

LEGAL EXPERTS TO STUDY VALUE OF GRAND JURY

Five Law Schools Back of Move to Open Way for Possible Betterment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The whole grand jury system of initiating criminal prosecutions in the United States is to be placed on trial before a commission of legal experts in a Nation-wide survey, it has just been announced by Young B. Smith, dean of the law school of Columbia University.

Recommendations which, he said, are bound to have significant bearing on the continuance of the traditional grand jury will be handed down by the commission, which is composed of representatives of five law schools.

The project is under supervision of the Columbia law school and was made possible by a grant from the social science research council of that institution. The survey will be completed late in the summer or early fall. Dr. Raymond C. Moley, professor of public law at Columbia, who was research director of the Baumes Crime Commission, is in charge.

Half of the states do not use the grand jury system, the substitute being a method of permitting prosecutions in felony cases to be initiated by information drafted and filed by the prosecutor. The Federal Government clings to the grand jury indictment.

"It is the purpose of this study to measure the advantages of both systems," said Dr. Moley. "In order to do this, it will be necessary to collect data in California, Iowa, Michigan, and Connecticut, which are information-states, and in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Oregon, which are indictment-states. We will make a detailed investigation in these states with the briefing and tabulation of thousands of criminal cases.

"It is intended to answer the following questions:

"Is the method of beginning prosecution by information more efficient in that it results in fewer cases being thrown out of court after they are started? How much saving is there in the cost? Does the information system result in more speedy disposition of cases?

"An attempt also will be made to see how effective the grand jury is in the important service of investigating public offices in search for official wrongdoing."

PSI U'S TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chief Justice Taft will be the central figure at the annual convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity in Washington May 16, 17 and 18. Among other "Psi U's" who are to be present are Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Senators Hiram Bingham, Frederick C. Walcott, George Moses, Guy D. Goff and Frederic M. Sackett.

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FARMER-LABOR ELEMENT URGED TO JOIN FORCES

Socialist Leader Declares New Party Is Needed to Rejuvenate Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Organization of a new political party through "the common action of labor and farm organizations and the Socialist Party," was declared to be a political need, by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President last year, who addressed the Institute of Statesmanship on the closing day of its sessions under auspices of Rollins College here.

"Economic conditions which, during the last decade have made for a degree of political content seriously mixed with apathy, will not continue," he predicted. "Indeed the signs of change are at hand.

Denies Democrats' Claims

"I can see no justification whatever for the claims of some Democrats that theirs is a party of at least potential liberalism. The outstanding result of Governor Smith's campaign was definitely to scrap even the traditional opposition of the Democratic Party to the high protective tariff. So completely confused is the Democratic Party that its members stand together on no liberal issue.

"Neither under the conditions of the United States Government with its division of power and authority is there any hope that a progressive bloc in Congress can take the place of a party, or by itself grow into a party.

"There is only one thing left, and that is to build up a party which, as it grows in strength, will attract progressives out of both of the old parties and force a coalition of the conservative elements in both of them. The job will not be easy. It is not hopeless. There is an astonishingly widespread interest in a new party and an almost universal agreement that there is no substantial difference between the old parties."

Women Speak for Change

Mrs. Lucile Blackman of Winter Park, Fla., president of the Florida General Federation of Women's Clubs, brought out the importance of women's influence in politics at home, in clubs and in public. She introduced Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, president of Mills College, Calif., who stated that thorough education of the growing generation is imperative if there is to be a reform in politics.

Dr. Robert J. Sprague, professor of sociology of Rollins College, said democracy in the South was not standing for the ideals of democracy until it should come to be broader and to prove the sincerity of its leaders.

Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins, representing the National Institute of Social Relations, said that successful work could be done only when both parties were able to work in unison. Many of the speakers voiced the view that the first Institute of Statesmanship held at Rollins College was unanimously a success. Though striking differences of opinion had been set for this, a feeling of good will had prevailed throughout the entire session. Cornelius A. Pugsley, financial backer of the Institute of Statesmanship, was so pleased with the outcome of the experiment that he agreed to finance it again next year.

Mexico Announces Gains in Program of "Moralization"

Progress Is Reported in Move to Set Up Better Standards and Prevent "Graft"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Notwithstanding revolutionary activities, considerable progress has been achieved throughout the Republic in the general uplift and anti-vice program encouraged by President Portes Gil since he assumed office last December, says an official statement just issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

The announcement declares that the Government feels that a great deal has been done toward the implanting of higher and better standards of living among the people.

Strict measures have been carried out by the Government to prevent and minimize gambling and other character-destroying practices that in the past have had particularly derogatory effect on the laboring classes.

This effort has been in line with President Portes Gil's declaration shortly after he assumed office that one of his principal aims would be to combat the liquor traffic and encourage wholesome recreation tending toward better citizenry.

In the general "moralization" program adopted and encouraged by the President special care has been exerted, according to the minstry's statement, to prevent "graft" in official or ecclesiastical activities.

In this connection it is declared that particular care has been exercised to avoid improper use of church properties by unscrupulous persons posing as priests.

Oregon Preparing to Build Airports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore. — The problem of land settlement for the thousands of unused Oregon acres, was discussed by chamber of commerce secretaries from every part of Oregon recently at the combined ninth annual school for commercial organization secretaries and annual session of their state association.

The state chamber of commerce, although hampered by lack of funds, has met with success in its land settlement program, it was stated by W. G. Ide, manager. Last year 441 families were induced to come here, bringing with them over $2,000,000 to invest.

Many cities in Oregon, among them Salem, Roseburg and Medford, have voted bonds for the purpose of installing up-to-date airports, and others are contemplating similar action. Information on needs of airports was supplied to the secretaries by Seeley Hall, Medford, who is manager of the local airport and prominent in aeronautical work in the Northwest.

Historic Setting for Great St. Augustine Pageant

GLIMPSE OF OLD FORT MARION

Survey of Florida's History From Ponce de Leon to the Hoisting of the Stars and Stripes to Be Enacted in Romantic Setting.

Ponce de Leon and Historic Trail Featured in Florida Celebration

St. Augustine's Three-Day Pageant of Colorful Spanish Scenes to Combine With Dedication of Coquina Ball at Entrance to Transcontinental Trail

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—A round of pageants presenting scenes of the time of Ponce de Leon, who named this city in the spring season 416 years ago, and the dedication of the Old Spanish Trail, which stretches from this city to the Pacific coast—are the two events that will give citizens and visitors a backward look into the city's history and a forward look into her future prospects on April 2, 3 and 4.

Those in charge of preparations have been throwing across the streets rustic arches veiled with Spanish moss, through which peep red and yellow lights, the colors of Spain, and decorations through which the flags of four governments are to be seen. Besides those who work behind the scenes, nearly 700 people will be occupied with portraying the different sections in the pageant.

Fort San Marco as Setting

Although the city's history reaches back to the earliest American days, the background of the celebration has not altogether changed. Many historical landmarks still linger to emphasize the progress of events. Of these, old Fort San Marco's wide green offers ample and fitting setting for much of the pageantry. Its ancient battlements will be lighted and decorated as the scene for the Spanish Queen's ball.

Most of the performers, stepping backward three or four centuries into a land of romance and adventure, find their careers oddly unlike their everyday affairs in the pageant. Teachers, lawyers, merchants and civic officials, in velvets and satins, doublet and hose and plumed hats, become Spanish dons and their attendants; city officials become Indians or pirates; young business girls become ladies-in-waiting to the Spanish Queen; shrimp fishers light up their practical boats for the water carnival; newsboys become pages at court; students become conquistadores.

Splendor of courts, prancing horses, marching soldiers, mantillas, jewels, Indian braves, and a "Queen" and "King" in golden barouche with white horses, heralds, outriders—all these will have possession of the city's interest for three event-crowded days, all dominated by the noble Ponce de Leon and colored by his quest.

Ponce de Leon's Landing

The first day, after a scene in an Indian village, Ponce de Leon's boat comes to the landing prepared for it down by the shore of Matanzas Bay, where San Marco, the mighty fort of coquina, stands. The land is dedicated to the Spanish Crown. Then follows a street parade, a scene at the royal Spanish court, and the Queen's ball which everybody attends in Spanish costume, if possible. Thus the great year 1513 is revived.

The next day depicts the scenes of 1565, and it is Menendez who comes, to found St. Augustine. Again an Indian village, again street parades, and certain exciting events in St. Augustine's history, such as the attack by Drake, 21 years after the founding, a highly colorful scene.

Hoisting the Stars and Stripes

The third day has its parades, its exciting events in the way of attacks by Indians, and by Oglethorpe. But the impressive feature is the change of flags. As the national anthems of Spain, France and England are played by the band, the flag of each country is hoisted. When all have been raised, a pantomime showing the turning over by the Spanish commander of the document conveying Florida to the United States takes place. Then the Spanish flag is lowered from the center staff, the band plays the Star-Spangled Banner, and the flag which has floated over Florida since 1821 unfolds its stars and stripes.

A special event this year, however, adds to the interest of the celebration. Not far from the fort rests a large ball of coquina. It awaits dedication as the "zero marker" of the Old Spanish Trail, that romantic highway of history which goes from St. Augustine to San Diego. After 13 years of labor, and the surmounting of vast engineering difficulties the highway is completed and in use

Ceremony at Spanish Trail

A motor parade is on the way from the other end of the trail in California, being joined at certain places along the route by delegations from the various states through which the trail passes. Governors and notabilities from these southern states, through which Spanish adventurers and fearless padres once made their toilsome way, will come to the starting point for the dedication ceremonies of the marker.

The Consul-General of Spain, Rafael Casares Gil, comes to represent his government. He will find the city more Spanish in aspect than Spain, for during these festival days the Spanish coat of arms is displayed everywhere. From the perfectly preserved fort and the city gates to the "Oldest House" in the country; from the post office, long the Spanish Governor's mansion, through streets which bear Spanish names, the Consul-General will find a perfect background for the colorful celebration which he is to attend.

Policeman's Rôle Dropped by Deans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The function of the dean of men in college is no longer a purely disciplinary one, but is evolving into that of counselor, it was brought out at the convention of the Pacific coast deans of men held on the Oregon State Agricultural College campus.

Although this newer interpretation of functions is widespread among colleges, the idea persists that the dean is a cross between a policeman, a judge and a detective. In order to get away from this idea some institutions are abandoning the name "dean" and substituting "counselor."

"The athletic contacts tend to bolster athletes up rather than drag them down scholastically," Dean Carl J. Miller of the University of California, at Los Angeles, contended. "I am also convinced that the average athlete's path is harder, scholastically, than the average student's, for many faculty men have a prejudice against athletes."

Students of today are no worse than those of yesterday, the deans agreed. They refuse to see the so-called "flaming youth" problem as a particularly serious menace.

Method Is Found to Measure Voice

University of California Man Can Now Determine Acoustical Values of Halls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—Instead of saying that such a hall has fairly good acoustics, or poor, or excellent, it is now possible to grade the acoustic properties of an auditorium by means of an exact numerical rating, according to Prof. Vern O. Knudsen of the University of California, who will present the result of extensive experiments dealing with problems of hearing in auditoriums before the Acoustical Society of America.

The voice energy of instructors addressing their classes was measured by Professor Knudsen in rooms of varying sizes while the speakers were unaware of the tests being made. This voice energy was measured in microwatts, and the results were used by Professor Knudsen in a formula for determining the acoustical rating of a room. Other factors used in the formula are reverberation, interfering noises and the shape of the room. One conclusion arrived at from the tests, according to Professor Knudsen, is that absolutely perfect hearing in any auditorium is not possible under the most favorable conditions, and that there is a need for increasing the loudness of speakers' voices.

The Acoustical Society of America is to meet in New York May 10 and 11.

Farmers Advised to Demand Seeds to Suit Climate

Those Matured in South, It Is Pointed Out, Not Suited to Growth in the North

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Farm crops in the northeastern states can be largely increased by proper adaptation of seed to the climatic conditions of the section, seed specialists of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange are telling the farmers of this area.

Special measures have been instituted to overcome the limitations of the federal law governing the sale of imported seed, applying a process of selection that is outside the reach of the farmer as an individual.

Foreign red clover and alfalfa seed known to be from regions not adapted to crop production in the United States must have 10 per cent of the seed in each bag stained red. Seed from sources not definitely proved unadapted to general use in the United States must have 1 per cent stained green.

Much of the green-stained seed comes from countries too far south, or where the habits of plant growth are unfavorable to good results here, experts say.

When it comes to the use of clover and alfalfa seed from the southern and Pacific coast states, there is no law requiring the identification of the seed by staining or otherwise, and owing to the crop abundance in those areas there is a tendency to expand seed sales into areas for which the product is unfit. In respect to corn and wheat, it is found, similar vigilance is demanded.

10,000 RAILWAY MEN GET RISE IN WEST

CHICAGO (AP)—An increase of from 3 to 5 cents an hour in the wages of approximately 10,000 shop employees of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway was announced March 29 by J. T. Gillick, vice-president, in charge of operations.

The increase will involve about $1,000,000 a year, Mr. Gillick said, and it becomes effective April 1. Those benefiting will be electricians, car men, boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers.

Cleveland Points to Success of Change in Legal Machinery

Hoover Plan to Survey Laws, Courts and Police Methods Throws Light on Ohio City's Campaign of Similar Nature in 1921

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O. — President Hoover's announced plan to conduct a survey of the laws, courts and police methods of the United States has been received probably with more than ordinary interest and sympathy in Cleveland because of a similar survey made here in 1921.

The constant following out of its recommended changes in legal machinery has brought vastly improved conditions, authorities say, in the county and city courts, in election of judges and in the administration of criminal justice.

The survey was made under the auspices of the Cleveland Foundation. Leyton Carter, present director of the foundation, is authority for the statement that conditions have improved and that a higher type of judges have been placed on the bench, the certainty of justice has been increased and speedier justice assured in the city as the result of the survey.

Official court records show that greater and more speedy justice has resulted from the Foundation's survey and the following out of its recommendations. The county prosecutor's office has aided and co-operated in every instance, it is shown, and as the result the average time elapsing between the arrest of accused persons and the final disposition of their cases has been cut approximately one-third.

Daniel B. Cull, former common pleas judge of Cuyahoga County, is now president of the Association for Criminal Justice and under his direction of the association is engaged in aiding the Cleveland police department to install radio as a part of its crime-combating methods.

It is also supported by a measure in the 1929 Ohio Legislature which gave Cuyahoga County three more judges, to add to the 12 now on the bench here. This step was taken owing to the slowing up lately of criminal justice machinery because of clogged dockets and inability of the present force of judges to get to all of the cases promptly, it is pointed out by court officials.

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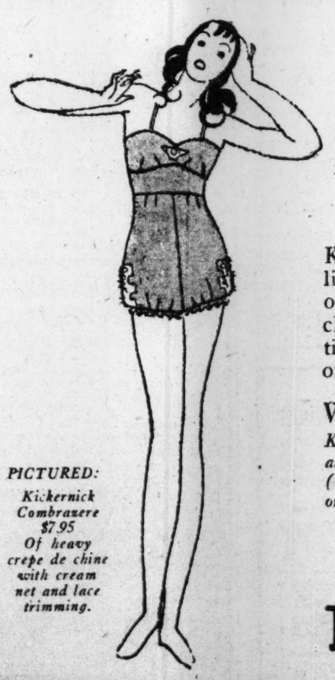

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Nature's "Spring Opening" Shows Wild Flowers of Northwest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yakima, Wash.

NATURE lovers may now go out on the hills in central Washington and drink in the beauty of the wild flowers as they appear in nature's own gardens, arranged in her inimitable way. It is nature's spring opening, not a set phase for a few days or a week, as in clothing store windows, but an ever-changing scene from day to day, even from hour to hour.

The barren hills with their shallow soils are the first to bring forth flowers, while the native meadows, where the soil does not warm as soon, are later in staging their display. As the season progresses, the floral procession moves into the foothills, then into the mountains, and it is midsummer or even August before the flowers near the glaciers come into bloom. Although there are flowers peculiar to different elevations, some of which bloom very early in the valleys, continue to bloom successively at higher elevations for even two months.

The advance guard of the procession appears on the crudest of soils. Devoid of trees and covered only with sagebrush and other low shrubs peculiar to arid lands, the plains and hills of central Washington have a spring flora vastly different from that of humid climates. Passing through central Washington in summer, one might suppose that the region had no flowers at all.

However, nature makes use of the spring moisture and clothes the hills with blossoms that appear with the first awakening. The plants hasten to complete their short period of active growth, and scarcely before spring is gone the ground is bare.

They Wave Flags of Many Colors

Among the first is the common buttercup, Ranunculus glaberrimus, with its glistening golden petals and numerous stamens. It is a common plant in the Rocky Mountains and ranges from British Columbia southward to California.

One of the most interesting of farwestern spring flowers is the purple-eye grass found in the interior regions from British Columbia to Nevada and California. Its royal purple flowers of satiny texture may be seen on the bare ridges in patches, acres and acres in extent. The foliage is grass-like and the flowers, which are an inch across, are borne on stems 6 to 10 inches high.

This plant is also called "grass widow." It is known botanically as Olsynium grandiflorum and by some authors is listed as Sisyrinchium grandiflorum. It is a near relative of the blue-eye grass of the meadows, but is a much larger flower and blooms much earlier. Belonging, as it does, to the iris family, it differs from the common bearded iris of gardens in that it has fibrous roots instead of a rhizome.

Patriots of the State

Peculiar to central Washington is the bird's-foot violet, Viola trinervata. It is the northwestern counterpart of the eastern Viola pedata and near relatives are Viola Beckwithi of California and Nevada and Viola Halli of southern Oregon and northern California. This odd violet with two colors in its flowers is often seen in coarse soils on hills and plains. The upper petals are a rich purple while the lower ones are lavender with a yellow base. Varying from these predominating shades will be found in practically all patches some plants in which the upper petals are lavender and the lower ones almost white. Growing in loamy or sandy soils of river bottoms it blooms much earlier than the self-colored violets. Instead of seeking the protection of willows along streams, it prefers the open hills where it puts out its bloom long before its more timid cousins show any buds.

A tiny, yellow composite, Crocidium multicaule, which raises its head only three to four inches above ground, is a companion of the purple-eye grass and the bird's foot violet. This little annual is exceedingly common on the bare ridges and slopes and often may be seen in the distance in yellow patches. It is a distinctly far-western plant ranging from Washington to Idaho and California. Although playing an important rôle in the very early spring flora of this region, it has acquired no common name and therefore goes by the botanical name given it in 1833 by Sir William Jackson Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, England.

Yellow Bell

The yellow bell, Fritillaria pudica, blooms about the same time as the purple-eye grass. It is often associated with scabland sagebrush and sometimes is found in better soil where the common sagebrush grows. It is a relative of the checkered lily, the crown imperial, and the mission bell, but on account of its small size and yellow color, the relationship is perhaps not at first recognized except by the botanist. Like the true lilies, it has a scaly bulb, but as the scales are small and somewhat roundish it is also called rice root. The local name in Central Washington, and elsewhere as well, is yellow bell. It is widely distributed in the arid regions of the western United States.

Appearing as flecks of white on the surface of the ground, the pincushion phlox, Phlox lanata, is one of the first comers of spring. It forms small mosslike cushions and its white flowers are barely raised above the crowded, gray cobwebby leaves. It has a tap root and in this respect differs from Phlox Douglasi which blooms later and is confined to the lower reaches of the mountains.

Daintiest of All

The daintiest little flower of early spring is Tellima tenella, called "baby faces" by children. It is an airy little plant which bears its flowers on slender stems five to eight inches in height. The petals are pink or white and finely cut and the small leaves are deeply cleft. If dug, it will be found to have tiny bulblets, small as beads, from which issue slender roots. It occurs all through the Rocky Mountain region and westward.

A rather distinctive early spring flower of this region is Mertensia nutans, which bears tassel-like clusters of clear blue flowers and has thickish leaves with a blue sheen. It is a relative of the Virginia cowslip, Mertensia Virginica, of the East.

Other early spring flowers are the showy, purple Arabis Menziesi, the lowly, lavender Arabis Cusicki, the deep blue Delphinium Colombianum, which has tuberous roots, and the rare and very showy perennial lupine, Lupinus saxosus.

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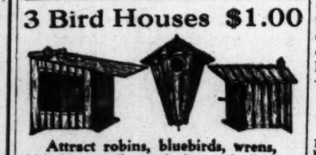

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Points to Note in Going Over Plans of a Small House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE planning of any house may be divided into three main sections — living-room quarters, kitchen quarters, bedrooms. Each section is an essential, and while the living rooms rightly may be considered the most important, it is imperative that this importance is seen in its correct aspect, and not to the detriment of either of the other sections. It is clear that unless each section holds its own it fails to function correctly, and the house, as a whole, had disadvantages. To the writers the above is a golden rule in the planning of any house, and particularly so in the case of the small house, where accommodation is limited.

The living room, obviously, should be located on the sunny side of the house. It should be the key, as it were, to the house itself—giving a warm welcome to the visitor, even though the hostess be out. Its windows should be forever reminding us that there is a garden just outside, with an invitation to pay it a visit—not by way of the front or back doors, but direct by way of a garden room or sun parlor—the outdoor part of the living room. It should be one large room, rather than two small ones, and comfortable winter or summer. Its relationship with the kitchen quarters must be friendly without being too intimate, and if it is to be used for meals, a discreet serving hatch may save much labor.

A welcome addition is a study or den, where a hobby may be followed or books and quiet enjoyed.

Here the first point (in England) is—"Shall a maid's sitting room be included?" The inclusion of such a sitting room has many advantages in any house, large or small. Where the work is done by the household it then becomes a handily placed and most convenient breakfast room. It is useful for sewing, laundry work, and many other household duties when the family is away at school or business. It is an ideal room for housing the domestic boiler which, capable of being made to look attractive, supplies the hot water and central heating, without which no house, however small, is complete. With such a boiler in this position, there is in cold weather a cozy room first thing in the morning, or at night for anyone coming in late. A small sitting room, therefore, in the kitchen quarters, whether for maid or household, is wholly desirable.

The kitchen scullery is the most "unselfish" room in the house. It connotes service for others, and deserves the very best in the way of time and thought given to its good planning and equipment. It should be light and well ventilated, handy for tradesmen, easily cleaned and not easily soiled—in fact, a lady in working clothes!

Fuel store, accessible under cover, larder with cross ventilation where possible, and facing north, and a small yard, practically complete the kitchen quarters.

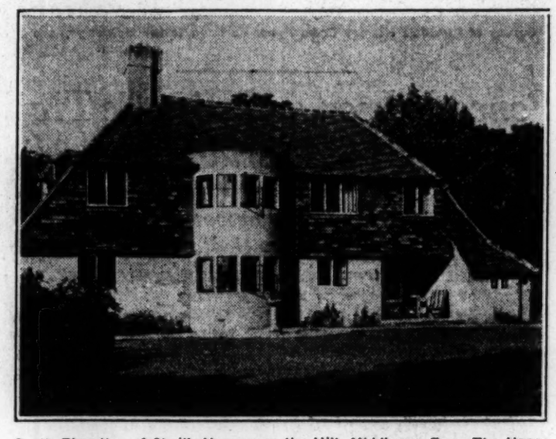
Well Placed

The bedrooms, like the living rooms, are happier when planned on the sunny side of the house, with windows well sheltered by wide eaves, and placed whenever possible to catch the early sunshine. Careful thought given to the relative position of bed, window, fireplace, and door, before the house is built, will make the question of furnishing later much easier.

The exterior in all its aspects should express, or give a hint as to the interior. The materials should be good in quality, texture and color. The roof should be simple, dignified, and above all ample, as if gathering under its wing all that the house stands for. Chimneys should be strong and sturdy, well able to hold their own, and yet having a definite relationship to the house as a whole.

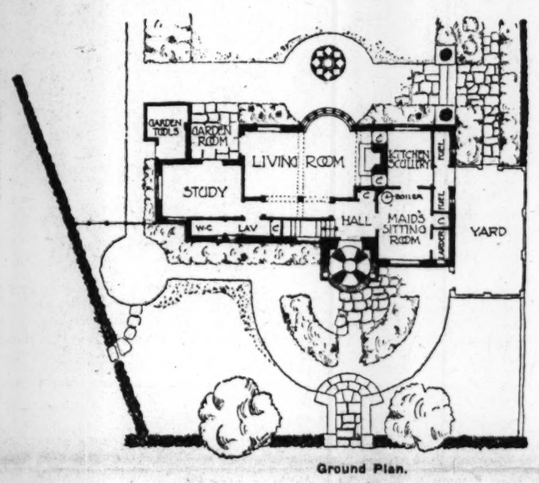
The above are a few of the salient points in the planning of a small house—not forgetting, however, the importance of allowing plenty of cupboard space, plenty of light—and this does not necessarily mean large windows, but well placed windows.

E. and A. P. STARKEY

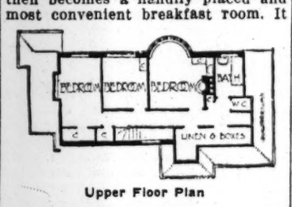


South Elevation of Skaill, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, Eng. The Upper Part of the Walls Is Covered With Tile Hanging. The Circular Bay Is of Brick, Including Windows. Steel Casements and Leaded Lights Are Used. A. P. Starkey Is the Architect.

North Entrance. Multicolored Brick Porch Flagging and a Roof of Sand-Faced Handmade Tiles.



Ground Plan.



Upper Floor Plan

English Ivy

The English ivy may be used very happily to frame windows on the north side of the dwelling. A few strands of the vine so trained are a joy all winter as well as all summer. This evergreen vine climbs by sucker-like, aerial roots and is especially suited to cover the outdoor surface of fireplace chimneys. It attaches itself equally well to wood, but as it clings rather closely and retains the moisture against the house, it mitigates against the durability of the wood and interferes with repainting. On that account it is advisable to confine it to brick walls and masonry, or else grow it on trellises.

The vine has the trait of delaying its bloom until October and not maturing the small berries until spring. The charm of the plant is in the greenery, for the flowers are greenish and inconspicuous. For the first few years after planting the growth is slow, but when well established it soon covers much surface and climbs to a great height.

The climbing vines do not bloom and the flowers are borne on short free branches arising from strong wood. Only old, high climbing vines of bushy growth bloom and usually the flowers do not appear until the vine is 8 to 12 years old.

In climates where the sun is very bright in winter, one would do well to confine it to the north side of the house, as it may not keep up appearances in full sun. As its native range is from northern Africa to southern Sweden and eastward to Japan, its hardiness is variable. Stocks from northern regions are hardy as far north as Massachusetts and on the Pacific coast as far as British Columbia.

As the English ivy will do well with little light, its rich green healthy foliage and graceful growth make it a desirable plant for indoor culture, either trained in festoons about the walls or supported on a small, light trellis stuck in the pot. A young plant on a light stand with the vines hanging from the pot is very pretty and decorative.

We Meant Palos Verdes

Through an error of statement on the page of March 2 the impression was given that some of the hillside homes of California pictured on that page were in Los Angeles. This of course is not the case, as each of the homes was on a hillside near the ocean. The owners were in several cases Los Angeles persons, but these houses were at Palos Verdes.

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Miniature Spring-Flowering Bulbs for the Rock Garden

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

INDESCRIBABLY charming for the rock garden are some of the miniature spring-flowering bulbs. Planted in small groups in the nooks and crannies they are a delightful contrast to the mauve and purple of aubrietia, the rose-pink of saxifrage, the gay yellow of alyssum, the rock mad-wort, and other early-blooming plants.

Several species of crocus are ideal subjects for the purpose, and deserve to be more generally grown, the fragrant C. Imperati, a native of Italy which flowers from January to March, is the first to open its lilac purple blooms, followed by the fine blue flowers of C. Sieberi, the rich gold and brown shades of C. Susianus, and the white and purple of C. Versicolor are all delightful. The fragile snowdrops with their delicate green markings and particularly the large handsome and early variety Elwes' Giant, and the lovely little Scillas, Sibirica and Bifolia, so arresting a shade of vivid blue are also among the early-flowering bulbs.

Few lovers of flowers fail to succumb to the exquisite daintiness of the miniature daffodils and narcissus —such as Nanus, a very early deep yellow daffodil which only grows to about four inches; Queen of Spain, several inches taller, is a softer shade with reflexed petals, the quaint free flowering little Bulbocodium corbularia (Yellow Hoop Petticoat), the lemon cyclamen (flowered daffodil) and the dainty Triandrus albus (Angels' Tears).

Equally delightful are some of the species of tulips, the free-flowering orange Persica variety, for instance, the flaming scarlet and pointed petals of Eichleri, and the early blooming Kaufmanniana with its creamy white petals suffused with rosy red. The vivid orange and scarlet coloring of Greigii so striped and spotted of foliage is particularly gay.

Not only are the single scarlet Anemone fulgens, the double King of the Scarlets, and the many lovely shades of the St. Brigid anemones most effective in the rock garden but the sky-blue flowers of A. apennina and the rich blue of A. blanda atrocœrulea (the Grecian windflower) and its pink variety Rosea give a lovely patch of color.

The other decorative little-known bulbs are the Hyacinthus amethystinus (the Spanish hyacinth), which produces its close spikes of bright blue flowers in spring, and the Brodiæa uniflora (Syntritelia) with its clusters of pale star-shaped blooms.

Famous Balloon-Flowered
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For the Herbaceous Border

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

MANY half hardy and hardy annuals, when arranged in irregular and natural-looking groups, are extremely effective additions to the herbaceous border and work wonders in hiding the shortcomings of herbaceous perennials whose flowering season is of only a few weeks' duration.

Plants which bloom for a period of several months are the ones to choose such as stocks, particularly the Beauty variety, with its branching habit, Brompton, and Ten Weeks Zinnias in all their lovely shades, single and double Asters, the Lobelia Erinus which when planted in masses forms a brilliant bue carpet that persists until the frosts. Glowing Calendulas, the blue pink and purple Cornflowers, sweet-scented Mignonette, Eschscholtzias in orange, yellow and creamy pink, the dainty red and gold and brown annual Calliopsis, to mention only a few of this delightful gray.

Fine asters, stocks, etc., are easily raised by sowing seed at the end of February and in early March in boxes in a cold frame or greenhouse. A light compost should be used, and in severe weather protection is necessary. When the seedlings have formed their third leaf they should be pricked out about three inches apart into other boxes, where they will remain until ready for planting out at the end of April or in early May.

Annuals may be sown out-of-doors, from the middle of March until the end of May in soil which has been raked to a fine tilth and is in a friable condition, lightly covered with mold and gently pressed down.

The seedlings should be thinned out allowing about six inches apart for dwarf and 10 to 15 inches for taller-growing kinds and the soil between them kept well stirred.

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Color Schemes in Painting the House

SOME years back conspicuous colors on the exteriors of buildings were not popular, but nowadays they are greatly in vogue, just as are bright colors on automobiles. Nobody will deny that the latter look prettier in their various colorings than they did formerly in their all black coats; and it is just as true that houses are more attractive when painted in somewhat gay colors.

There are a few rules which govern the selection of exterior color schemes, and which will enable one to paint the buildings in a correct and pleasing manner. First must be taken into consideration the size of the house. It is well known that certain color tones make objects appear larger than they really are, and that other tones make them look smaller. In general, light colors create the illusion of enlarging the buildings to which they are applied, and dark colors have a tendency to make them look smaller.

Therefore one should avoid using, on a small building, such tints as will cause it to appear still smaller, or to apply to a large house colors which will make it appear larger. A great, bulky structure, unless it is artistically planned and built, does not look so attractive and homelike anyway as a smaller one whose outward appearance is carefully maintained.

For Small Houses

Colors which, through actual experience, have been found suitable for small houses, are yellow, white, ivory, cream, and lighter buff. For large houses, gray, green, and buff are appropriate. Dark colors have a tendency to make any kind of house look gloomy and forbidding, and their use should be avoided except in cases where it is plainly evident that they will serve the purpose best. Light tints may be used even on a large house, where this is surrounded by a grove, because the shadows cast by the trees checker the color surfaces and thus help to break up the spaciousness of the structure. Besides, dark colors on a building so situated merge it too much with the shadows and make it obscure, or stuck away in the dark. Of course, where there are only two or three trees about the place, these will merely enhance the beauty of the house, and this should, if it is a large one, be painted in the darker tints.

Many people have the notion that a new building need not be painted right away after it has been built, but this idea is wrong, for a new house without paint always looks bare and unfinished. For the protection of the building, as well as for its appearance, it is best to give the house an appropriate coat of paint as soon as it has been completed.

Toning In With Neighbors' Houses

In the city, one must take into consideration the predominating color tones of the surrounding buildings. It is an unpleasing feature to have all the residences which stand together, decorated in almost identical color schemes. If a person gives the matter a little thought, he can give his home a distinctive color plan, and thus make it more original. For instance, if most of the houses in the immediate neighborhood are white with yellow trim, you can use cream and brown, cream and blue, ivory and blue green, or ivory and gray green. This will give the house individuality, without making it so different that it will look ludicrous.

With the correct use of stains and paints it is possible to achieve very beautiful color combinations on any house. The siding should be given a distinctive tonality, and the trim color should be such that it throws this tonality into relief. Muddy colors should always be avoided, as they make a house look old and dull instead of new and bright. Further, every building should be painted with due consideration of the architectural effect. Over stressing of certain moldings, corner boards, etc., may give the building an entirely different character than its builder intended it to have.

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One of the Great Sales

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ALTHOUGH the event is three weeks hence, the coming New York sale of the Reifsnyder collection is of so much importance that we now point to some of its more prominent features. It is true that it will not be a popular affair, in the sense that the things offered will be of the sort which persons of average means would buy.

This collection was made by a business man whose wealth for many years enabled him to acquire whatever purchaseable things he desired within his field. His taste was for the very highest types of furniture and decorative objects used in America—before 1800.

His home was in Philadelphia, which was the largest and richest city in those earlier days. There the very finest of American cabinet work was produced. It was to these things, which were made in his home city many years ago, that Howard Reifsnyder directed his particular attention.

The few representative pieces illustrated here indicate that it is certain to be museums or persons of large means who finally own them, although dealers may buy and keep some of them for a while.

So as actual bidders the greater portion of the keenly attentive public will be out of the play. But certainly many readers and the present writer will be watching it as closely as conditions allow. Perhaps some inland museum authorities may be led by these comments to consider the acquisition of certain items. It would seem desirable to have as many states as possible maintain such exhibits as are now enjoyed by a few.

Much might be said about the extraordinary character of even the things pictured here. In fact, Mr. Reifsnyder once took an entire magazine article for discussing the probable origin of four Chippendale chairs. Three of them are in this sale, two being shown here. Altogether the four are the most famous of their style in America.

For a number of years they were known as "the sample chairs." The theory was that none of such rare design and workmanship could have been made here, consequently they must have been sent from England as models for Colonial craftsmen. It now seems clear that they were made in a little shop that once stood within a block or two of Mr. Reifsnyder's late home.

This collector's library is also to be sold at the American Art Galleries during the week which will be given to this estate, April 20 to 27. About 75 are very rare volumes on furniture and cabinetmaking. Some of these works are not in the collections of the best museums and are not known to exist outside of the Reifsnyder collection. For instance, there seems to be no record of any other copy of M. Lock's "A New Drawing Book of Ornaments, Shields, Compartments, Masks, etc."

Thomas Sheraton's "The Cabinet Dictionary, etc.," was published in 1803. This exceedingly rare work is complete with the rare supplements. Three editions of Sheraton's "The Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Drawing Book" are in the collection, the first and second containing but 61 plates while the scarce third contains 122.

There are three editions, first, second and third, of A. Heppelwhite's "The Cabinet Maker & Upholsterer's Guide." Each contains the same number of plates, 300. Batty Langley's "The City and Country Builder's and Workman's Treasury of Designs," containing 186 plates, was published at London in 1740. William Inch and J. Mayhew's work, "The Universal System of Household Furniture," containing 95 engraved plates with above 300 designs, was published at London during 1762-1763.

Thomas Chippendale's "The Gentleman and Cabinetmaker's Director" is represented by the rare first edition (1754), the second edition (1755) and the third edition (1762), the first and second editions containing 160 copperplates and the third edition containing 200 plates.

This impressive partial list points to the studious habit, as the furniture itself proves its buyer's discriminating taste and his ability to acquire. How widely and how dearly this most important accumulation is dispersed many people will watch eagerly to see.

Decorative Arts in San Francisco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, so close to the Orient, Mexico, and American Indian colonies, has a fine opportunity for a contribution quite her own in the field of the decorative arts. Traces of such inspiration are often found in Californian art products, but the elements of modern art, born of the speed and steel age, have penetrated San Francisco studios as surely as the skyscraper has her sky line. Setting aside all the fads and fantasies of the modern decorative arts, its decadence and its numerous nonsenses, in its further analysis we uncover a great undercurrent of æsthetically sound strivings.

We find that the truly beautiful forms of sophisticated Oriental art and of very primitive arts are all harmonious in the modern interior. The mechanical motives, suave surfaces and simplicity of the best modern decoration have close kinship to the geometric foundations of other and earlier decorative, useful and fine arts. In their sensitivity to these æsthetic facts lies much of the good taste displayed by exhibitors in San Francisco's second decorative arts exhibition, which ranks with those of eastern and European art centers.

It was organized by the San Francisco Society of Women Artists and the Women's City Club, under the supervision of Rudolph Schaeffer, a leader in the decorative arts movement on the Pacific coast. He transformed the Women's City Club auditorium into a temple of modern art, wherein prismatic color, balanced with reserved color schemes and truly beautiful architectural planes of gold and silver pilasters, were illuminated by modern fixtures.

The New Collaboration

The complete effect of unity in every detail accomplished the avowed purposes of the exhibition. These were, to present the wholeness of the local modern tendencies in architecture, furnishings and the use of the fine arts in a decorative way. The "arts and crafts man" is no longer a producer of small wares for trivial exhibition purposes, but he has become one with the "guild idea" of the new "interior architecture."

The painter and sculptor work with the architect before he draws his blue prints, instead of after the structure is finished. The painter of "oil pictures" has come to realize some other mediums may have greater value, so he turns to fresco and tile and feels a new inspiration thereby. That decoration is not just embellishment is still a lesson the public has to learn, though this exhibition firmly demonstrates the fact.

Each exhibit was a complete corner or portion of a modern interior or courtyard. Each one was dominated by one designer and "edited" by the artist-craftsmen who worked with the designer. Not one insincere curve, shape or material was allowed a place. Overdramatized designs were given their suitable setting away from the main exhibition, for they, too, serve their purpose to show the abilities of the artists in certain materials.

Some of the Participants

The textiles, tiles and glass effects designed by Californian workers in decorative arts gave the furnitures, which were inspired a little too much by the French-German schools, a feeling of local spontaneity. The living-room corner, designed by Schaeffer, was acceptable as a work of art in the extreme manner of a symmetrical balance and exquisite color.

A dining-room group by Fritz Baldauf was the safe brown and tan tones well cabinet-made and more sophisticated than the somewhat primitive-modernist applauds. An art connoisseur's study, by Lucien Labaudt, was well decorated with a lacquered screen by Labaudt and Ralph Cheese.

The romantic in modern ornament was found in the exhibitions by Waldvogel Studios of Monterey. The screens, curtains and panels were by Ralph Helm Johonnot, Salome L. Johonnot and assistants. A humorous element, mingled with the dignity of good design, was in a screen by Esther Bruton, a nursery panel by Edith Hamlin and numerous ceramic and metal works by other men and women, who though young are past the "student" label.

Gold and silver pilasters led to a stage hung with green curtains decorated with gold and silver leather shapes, in abstract forms. Thence to a center window in repeated mechanical motives and glowing colors. This leaded colored window is flanked by white and silver slender panels of a material that simulates ground glass and allows light and pattern to shut out vision, a much-needed solving of many city window problems. The curtains were designed by Rose Pausen, an authority on textiles, and the windows were the work and design of F. Weisenburger and George J. Loeffert. Textiles and painted fabrics by Peter Fredrichson, Frank Bergman and Gustav Frenkel, all deserve places in a modern art museum.

Marked Talent Displayed

A complete bedroom by Jacques Schnier is suitable for the modern rustic who believes in the beauty of the material itself, without any added surface finishes. The wall panels, door insets and carved wooden figures were all by Schnier. The woods he used were California redwood and Philippine woods.

The corner of a man's room, designed by Forrest Brissey, uses furniture by Kem Weber of Hollywood. Brissey is a painter of modern note and Kem Weber's designs for furniture and interiors are known from coast to coast.

A garden court with fresco decorations, by Helen Forbes, Florence Swift and Marian Simpson, was designed by Helen Deusner and Alicia Mosgrove, as a small sampler of outdoor possibilities. It includes a bronze of a child by Bufano. Opposite, is a setting by the San Francisco Garden Club, which features glowing plants, tilings and metal work. The fountain is by Harry Dixon, who has covered bronze with silver and enamel for coolness and lasting qualities.

Jalonovich and Olsen show ceramics of worth, while the California Faience Company and their art students present experiments that are achievements. Maxine Albro shows fresco and tile designs that stamp her as a professional in those mediums.

Without founding a philosophy of art upon engineering, this exhibition glorifies the machine as well as the machine product. Art in industry is with us and these decorative arts are the most logical ones to lead us on to later and greater beauties of our surroundings.

Photographs by Courtesy The American Art Galleries

Above, Left—An American Chair in the Style of Chippendale, Superbly Carved

Above, Center—Believed to Have Been made in Philadelphia, This Highboy Is Another Example of the Finest American Accomplishments in Cabinetmaking

Above, Right—The Most Notable Armchair Known to Have Been Made in America

Below, Left—A Group of Heppelwhite Furniture, a Mirror and Porcelains, as They Appeared in the Home of Howard Reifsnyder

Below, Right—A William and Mary Highboy, Made of Walnut and Maple and Dating in the Early 1700s, With a Chair of Like Period

Making Rooms Look Smaller

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

PRACTICALLY all of the devices which make a small room look large, such as the conservative use of pattern on floors, walls and furniture scaled down in size, can be reversed in order to lessen the apparent size of large rooms.

Let us take a concrete example. An acquaintance has bought a house of Georgian type in the Vermont hills. It was built about 1808 when rooms were still ample. It seems very large and gaunt, standing empty. How can these stately rooms be made to look less overpowering?

The background of the rooms must be considered first. Four things come into play. These are: the hues to be used on the walls, the exposure of each room, the necessary size of wall patterns to be used in large rooms, and the character of the patterns correct in a house of this architectural type.

Just as white and colors of pale hue and strong intensity make a large woman look her full size, or even larger, so will the white or pale walls of a large room increase its seeming size. On the other hand, if the walls of such a room be painted or papered in deep, soft tones, they will seem to close in, as the deepness and the softness of the color will not define too much their actual size.

It is a general rule that rooms having sunny exposures need "cooler" colors or those colors in which blue predominates, while sunless rooms need "warmer" colors, or those in which red or yellow predominate.

When one is trying to decrease the apparent size of a room, a color deep in hue, but softened, is therefore chosen, after consideration of the room's exposure.

Wall Treatment

Large patterns are useful in covering large wall spaces but one must remember that wherever pictures are used, such patterns must be flat self-toned ones lest they compete too strongly with the pictures hung upon them.

There are many ways of decorating the walls of the Georgian house. Walls were painted or paneled and, in passing, it is well to remember that they were not all painted a sickly white. The walls were also hung in the brocades or with "flock" papers which imitated textiles and there were delightful scenic papers whose themes ranged from the historic to the bucolic. Chinese papers were very smart. These represented highly idealized Chinese ladies, gentlemen and pagodas. For the bedrooms, there were chintz, floral, striped and diaper patterns. Modern reproductions of such papers are available.

In the American Georgian house a large room usually lies on either side of the hall. These rooms must therefore have similar tones and must be threaded together by the color of the hall.

Each Room Considered

In the drawing-room, it would be consistent to use a deep two-toned paper of handsome pattern remotely suggesting a brocade pattern without being a faithful and cheap imitation of one.

The dining-room could be given a similar amount of richness by a scenic or Chinese paper carried from chair rail to cornice. Below this the wall or paneling should be painted the same harmonizing tone of the woodwork used throughout these adjacent rooms. The height of the room is thus broken by the painted dado and the horizontal line of the chair rail, running around the room, serves to draw the room in.

Foliage papers might be another alternative, carrying them to the floor. Their vague design does not define the actual size of the walls.

The note of any hall is formality. Its size need not give us concern. A self-toned, satin-striped paper whose stripes are at least two inches wide, connecting, by its tone, these two adjacent rooms will suffice.

If the furniture in the dining-room be massive enough, the stripe might be used there and the landscape be used in the hall.

The rooms upstairs are laws unto themselves, independent units as they are, after, of course, such matters as exposure and amount of light have been settled.

In the largest bedrooms, two-toned papers, chintz and floral ones help to lessen the apparent size of the rooms. If plain walls are preferred, let the hangings and slip covers be bold in pattern.

Care Essential in All Details

Before deciding upon a floral paper which has a very definite design, try placing two full "repeats" side by side—preferably in the room in which it is to be used. This gives the full effect, top and bottom, right and left. The writer sadly remembers a beautiful imported paper which grew unbearable upon the wall because of the saucy swish of a pheasant's tail. Violent movement in the pattern of a paper is usually unpleasant, but in the case of a bedroom paper is well-nigh intolerable.

The ceilings of lofty rooms can be brought down by tinting them a close tone of the side walls. A harmonizing turquoise blue is a pleasing variant from the customary ivory color.

The furniture must be on an ample scale, the window draperies must reach the floor, pattern in floor and furniture coverings is permissible and pictures must be important in size.

Lacking this, pictures similarly framed and toned must be grouped together in order to create masses of adequate size on the walls of a large room. In such rooms, small isolated pictures are worthless, meaningless and spotty.

Pattern, hue and intensity of color can create optical illusions for us in the large room as well as in the small one. The furniture of this stately period will round out the furnishings of large rooms such as these until the last traces of bare austerity will have been removed.

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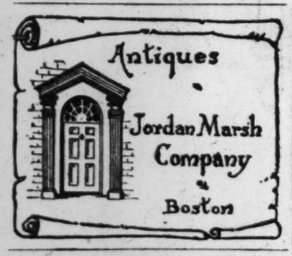

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. One share represents holdings in several large corporations.
2. At Crossnore, N. C.
3. That of the hostess, or if she is doing this work, the plate of the guest at her right.
4. President Wilson's.
5. At Gloucester, England, in 1780.

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THE ETERNAL ARTS OF THE EAST

A HANGING JAR OF PALE SEA-GREEN JADE

Ch'ien Lung Period
1736 *to* 1795

During the long reign of the EMPEROR CH'IEN LUNG marvelous jade carvings were produced in China, following as a rule the style of the ancients. The beautiful flat hanging vase with cover, lately added to the collections of THE ETERNAL ARTS OF THE EAST, is ornamented with archaic carvings in low relief in the manner of very old traditional designs. The graceful jade handle is suspended from a hook of jade by a jade chain of 16 links . . . jar, chain and handle all carved, with the amazing technical mastery of the Chinese craftsman of that period, from one solid stone. The jar measures 17 inches in height from hook to base, and the jade is of a rarely lovely luminous quality.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Mahler as a Symphonist

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

NOT long ago I was listening to Mahler's First Symphony, beautifully played by the Vienna Philharmonic under Furtwängler. The public was moved to enthusiasm. And I remembered another performance of the work, which was very differently received. It was in the year 1900. I was a small boy, very proud of being allowed to attend my first Philharmonic concert. The conductor was to be Gustav Mahler, director of the Vienna Court Opera, and he was to introduce his First Symphony to the Vienna public.

Mahler's aspect and the energy with which he wielded his wand fascinated me forthwith. I do not know how much or how little of the music I understood: at times it sounded merry to me, at times it made me shudder, at the end it overwhelmed me with the solemn power and brilliancy of its tone. I was conquered; but the atmosphere, new to me, of the concert hall may have contributed to my impressions. The public did not seem to share my enthusiasm. Even during the playing, people had evinced restlessness; at the end there was a good deal of hissing. The next day headlines appeared in the newspapers: "An unprecedented occurrence: scandalous hubbub at the Philharmonic concert." The unfavorable notices strengthened my sympathy. I bought the piano transcription of the symphony and played it nearly every day. I missed no concert and no opera performance conducted by Mahler.

Now Sure "Draws"

Later, when the time came for me to conduct my first concert in Vienna, I put the symphony on the program. And then, 13 years after the first performance, the public and the critics suddenly realized, with great surprise, how wonderful the work was. But many more years elapsed before Mahler's music came to its own in Vienna. All this is now very far away: Mahler's symphonies are sure "draws." Whenever a full house is desired—and in Vienna, concerts are not satisfactorily attended—one of Mahler's works is placed on the program. The early symphonies and "Das Lied von der Erde" are performed several times every year, even at popular concerts.

How can so thorough a change be accounted for? Mahler's music has not changed; it is the public that listens better and has learned to understand Mahler better. We have seen the same thing happen more than once. In an old musical center such as Vienna, particularly good opportunities arise to follow changes in the public's tastes. At the time when Mahler's First Symphony was hissed, Richard Strauss was considered a violent revolutionist; many people ostentatiously left the hall when Bruckner's music was to be performed; Hugo Wolf passed away unacknowledged; a current saying was: "Reger's music, nigger's music" —which was a poor joke, as real Negro music was not known in Europe at the time; and a few years later, Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" was received with hisses.

Sense and Nonsense

Novelty often disconcerts the ears and thought of audiences. Sense which is not understood is taken for nonsense. Where the ear fails to perceive relations between notes, the result for it is chaos; a little later, perhaps, it is realized that the alleged chaos is really music of the most beautiful kind—the most beautiful music not always being the most easily intelligible. The more significant the new work is, the stronger the individuality is that expresses itself in it, the more listeners are perturbed the angrier they grow on account of their failure to understand, and the more violently they protest, shouting and hissing.

Mahler used new combinations of tones, strange and grim in character. He was the first who knew how to express adequately in music the grotesque and the satirical, irony, grim humor, and similar crepuscular moods. I remember well how very shocked people were with his muted trumpets, the shrill runs of his woodwinds, the col legno in the strings, and especially the prominence of the percussion—tone colors which were current, we see, long before the days of jazz. In order to illustrate his eagerness for effects at all costs, it was alleged that he was going to use, in his latest symphony, a motorhorn: in point of fact, this particular device was ignored by Mahler; it was a younger generation of composers that resorted to it.

Melody Overlooked

And people failed to hear, over the fanfare of muted trumpets, the beautiful melody played by the violins. They heard only what they disliked, not the wealth of melodic beauty which they would have loved, and which at times, in the slow movements, is almost Beethovenian. Certainly, in Mahler's symphonies, pandemonium is at times let loose. But his nature was deeply religious: it is only the ultimate that interests him. His symphonies are confessions of faith, but also of his love for the earth and its beauty. The finale of his Second Symphony, ending with the chorale, "Rise, rise ye!" was explained by him to his orchestra as Jacob's struggle with the Angel: "I leave thee not, and thou shalt bless me!" This utterance is most characteristic of him as man and artist.

So far, it is only in central Europe that Mahler's music is much performed; and also, thanks to Mengelberg, in Holland. One can but wonder why, in this age of speed, such works make their way so slowly. The startling spreads quickly enough: and Mahler's works, when they were startling in their novelty, made their way far and wide, but without securing a footing. Now their significance is being slowly realized. Recently, in the London Musical Times, one could read the request: "Give us more Mahler!" and in the correspondence columns of that journal, many letters appeared which upheld the same view. In Belgium, the first performances (at Brussels and Antwerp) of the "Lied von der Erde" were the greatest event of the last few years. If the remainder of the musical world can realize at last the significance of Mahler's music, his works will be performed everywhere as often as they are in Austria.

Concerts in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin

THE fugue, which has often been misunderstood as a mathematical construction, has undergone a new metamorphosis in the hands of the composer Kurt v. Wolfurt. He has written a triple fugue which is at the same time a characteristic musical piece. It was the intention of the composer to blend fugue and sonata into one. That does not mean to say that sonata form has been submitted to the construction of the fugue, but the idea of sonata, its sentimental value, its contrasting moods have been preserved, though the texture has remained that of a fugue.

Of course, we cannot expect something extravagant under the circumstances, for first of all this would not agree with the individuality of the composer, who is moderately modern in his views; secondly, he feels himself bound by the necessity of following the rules of counterpoint. Nevertheless Wolfurt succeeds in writing an agreeable piece of music. It was performed by the Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Hermann Abendroth of Cologne. This conductor certainly does not belong to those who make a composer appear greater than he is, for his imagination depends rather upon his baton than upon his hand; but he is a very good musician, familiar with solidly built music, and able to render it adequately.

A Symphony by Erwin Dressel

Erwin Dressel is a young man who has been educated at great sacrifice. Recently his name was mentioned when an opera of his had its first performance at the Cassel Staatstheater, where it scored a good success. Dressel, when undertaking to write a symphony, widely differs from contemporary fellow-composers, inasmuch as he aims at melody. He certainly never thinks of fugue or construction. His melodic material is so abundant that one feels less of it would have been more. This symphony, which is on the point of becoming a symphony, is, of course, of considerable length.

This made itself the more felt as another composition, by Theodor Wiesengrund-Adorno, distinguished itself by a brevity that hardly finds its like. Six orchestral pieces, each of which lasts one or two minutes, show the composer inspired by Anton von Webern, the most ascetic musician of our time. The three elements of music—melody, harmony, rhythm—are reduced to their very essence. Of course, this essence is not just what the average concert-goer likes. And it is very difficult to say whether the composer when going this way will reach his aim. He is very gifted but perhaps too intellectual. His imaginative force is bound, not by construction or by fugato form, but by the necessity of suppressing his first thoughts. All this was performed by the conductor Walter Herbert, a young and enterprising musician with a particular inclination for modernity. It must, however, be said that the Berlin Symphony Orchestra was not quite able to realize the intentions of the conductor.

Danish Music in Berlin

The Berlin section of the International Society for Contemporary Music, which for a long time has not been able to give concerts on a large scale, had invited the best young Danish composers, or rather had accepted their offer to come and to let us hear some of their compositions. To tell the truth, this evening was not very entertaining. The last Danish composer enjoying European reputation is Carl Nielsen, who stands on classical ground and does not represent modern tendencies. Denmark shares the disadvantage of most northern countries of not possessing for its music the basis of popular songs of a definite color. Since the passing of Grieg, who was the true representative of northern landscape in tone color, though in a very narrow circle of expressive faculty, there has not been any musician of north European descent playing an important part on the stage of the world's music, for Kurt Atterberg, the prize winner of the Schubert centenary, would certainly not have been so largely compensated if he had written an original composition. It was his obvious duty not to be original and to remain faithful to classical romanticism.

Denmark is still in a more difficult situation than the other northern countries, for it is small and so near Germany that it cannot but be influenced by the present problematic state of music in the neighborhood. We find on the program the names of Knudage Risager, Finn Hoeffding, Joergen Bentzon. Their music has, on the whole, negative virtues. It never sins in commonplaceness, but, on the other hand, it does not contain anything extraordinary. It does not prove stimulating at all. Among them Joergen Bentzon deserves particular mention, for his "Variazioni interrotte" possess a certain vitality manifesting itself, both in his rhythm and in his texture. Also the string quartet by Finn Hoeffding contains some interesting passages.

Krauss Takes Leave of Philadelphia Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Clemens Krauss, last of the season's guest conductors, bade farewell to the Philadelphia Orchestra at the concerts of March 22 and 23. Mr. Krauss again demonstrated his excellence as a conductor of the works of Strauss. Never in the musical history of Philadelphia has a more masterly interpretation of the "Heldenleben" been given. The outstanding characteristic in the interpretation was its clarity. The many themes, often very involved in themselves, became utterly apparent under the baton of Mr. Krauss, as did also their relation to one another and to the composition as a whole. The structure of the work was well defined and at the same time the emotional content was by no means neglected.

The work was as finely performed by the orchestra as it was conducted by Mr. Krauss. The playing of Mischa Mischakoff, the concertmaster, in the "Courtship" section, was exceptionally fine.

The concert began with a performance of the Haydn C major symphony, the first of the Salomon set, which was followed by three Hungarian Dances of Brahms, Nos. 1, 3 and 10.

Omaha Symphony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA—The closing concert of the season by the Omaha Symphony Orchestra, Sandor Harmati, conductor, brought an all-Russian program, with Miss Marie Mikova, accomplished pianist and former Omaha girl, as soloist. In fact, with the exception of "Kamarinskaia," by Glincka, it was a Rimsky-Korsakoff program.

Introduction and Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" opened the program, and displayed the orchestra's finesse in shading and well-balanced tonal effects. The Glinka number had a rousing interpretation, and the closing orchestral work was the "Schéhérazade" suite, in which Mr. Harmati and his players gave a good account of themselves.

Miss Mikova, a pianist of style and authority, brilliantly interpreted Rimsky's Concerto. She was ably supported by the orchestra, and in response to applause she gave a double encore.

Mr. Harmati left Omaha immediately after the concert to fill an engagement in Berlin as guest conductor of American music.

The orchestra was conducted by Ernest Nordin in a Sunday night concert March 25, in honor of the mid-West musicians' conference in session in Omaha. Miss Mikova was featured in a group of piano solos, and Mrs. Mabel Woodworth Jensen, violinist, was another.

Designs by George Sheringham for Giglio's and Angelica's Costumes in Christabel Marillier's Musical Fantasy, "The Rose and the Ring," as Produced in London.

Music and M. Gédalge

By EMILÆ VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AFTER having given us a performance of the "Coriolanus" Overture that would have made an epoch in our symphonic winter if it had been conducted by a great foreign conductor on tour, Walter Straram put down on his last program the Third Symphony of André Gédalge. This considerable work which, since its composition, has not incumbered our concert bills, offers an indisputable musicological interest. Not only is it representative of an æsthetic, a style and a characteristic pedagogy, not only does it perpetuate the memory of a man who played a considerable part in the history of our times, but it arouses for the unbiased listener a host of musical problems of real importance.

At the time of its appearance, the rather aggressive epitaph that pretends to give this score a particular originality was eagerly discussed. "Neither literature, nor painting," proudly declares its author. To which certain listeners added with feigned candor: "Nor music either, of course; then what?"

The dictum was unjust. But it was fairly excusable. For, without seeming to, Gédalge here gave implicitly to the word "music" a really too restrictive and too arbitrary meaning. What is more, he indirectly condemned a whole series of composers whom he exiled from the sphere of music with a completeness that called forth this spiteful response. For, in all justice, one can say of this symphony: "Neither literature, painting, nor music; but architecture."

Materials Banal

It is indeed through this door that Gédalge enters into the Pantheon of artists. And it is on this point that the dispute should rest.

There is no agreement on the exact meaning of the words "music" or "musicality." For Gédalge, music is an art of writing, it is the lyricism of design, the pathos of construction. The worth of his themes is mediocre: the materials he employs are discouragingly banal. And that is where his unjust scorn of the neighboring arts appears. But it is precisely his pride to bring out of this inert matter, suitably grounded and worked up, that mysterious element that is for him pure music.

Listen to certain pages where the score, crammed with counterpoint, suddenly develops a secret life by a sort of miracle of mechanism. The point of departure is insignificant, but when all the wheels of this beautiful machinery begin to turn, after having been put with precision into gear, one witnesses such a powerful and orderly fairy acoustic that there springs from it a sort of emotion that one must call music. There is real auditive enjoyment, coupled with a satisfaction of the linear and plastic order, in the sight of all these melodic fragments in marching order, correctly accomplishing their movements of swaying, rotation or of coming and going, like pistons, wheels or cranks of an engine. One follows the curves and segments of the themes in their infallible developments, and one becomes little by little the prey of a sort of semi-sensorial, semi-intellectual exaltation that represents the "musicality" of Gédalge. But how reserve the exclusiveness of the word music for such exercises, since this specialization of the word would tend to prove that one cannot consider either a Debussy or a Chopin as a musician?

The Pedagogue's Mistake

It is the great mistake of many of our pedagogues to wish to intellectualize to excess the act of musical authorship and to call that pure music which is only the apotheosis of the pure métier. For the mystics of counterpoint in particular, the misunderstanding is complete. The assiduous and conscientious practice of this technique of writing ends in a perfection of automatism that allows, as it has been said, the art of the fugue to be taught to a chair leg. Whatever the arguments of the neoclassicists, it is impossible not to be disturbed by the following prosaic statement: one can, with the aid of counterpoint, make a perfectly presentable composer out of a man who is not musically gifted, while the same tour de force is impossible if one wants to give him a more specifically harmonic medium. In the first instance, the natural "gift," the will of nature are useless; in the second, they are indispensable. That gives food for thought.

In fact, one must admit that the only modern French composers who have made the language of their time take a step in advance, whether their name be Gabriel Fauré, Claude Debussy or Maurice Ravel, have been pure harmonists, even when their professorial theories inclined them toward other conceptions. Counterpoint has not progressed since Bach, whereas harmony, the living cell of music, transforms itself unceasingly. The purely constructive ideal of a Gédalge cannot then suffice to limit all the ambitions of a musician. His frenchant formula, which seems to want to claim the possession of a patent, would necessarily attract legitimate protestations. "Music" may perhaps be that, but it is also assuredly something else.

The Private Opera Again

The fourth and last production of the Private Opera is worthy of the preceding ones. The tale of the maiden Fevronia who, by her sweetness, simplicity and fervor, saved the town of Kitege by obtaining a miracle which unveiled the city before the eyes of the Tartars, furnished Rimsky-Korsakoff inspiration for one of his most beautiful scores. One finds therein a justness of accent, a variety of effect and a vivacity of color worthy of wonder. This masterpiece is little known in France, where only the symphonic picture of the battle of Kerjenetz has received the honors of importation. When one sees what borrowings the subsidized theater has made, up till now, from foreign music, one realizes that a great injustice has been committed toward works like this, which should have figured long ago in the French repertory.

As always, the presentation achieved by the Private Opera charms us by its taste, its ingenuity and its simplicity. It revives by fresh discoveries the old limited recipes of lyrical production. The groupings of the characters are especially successful. And by processes of lighting devoid of all complication the organizers of the company achieve striking visions. But what can never be too greatly praised is the quality of the interpretation, inspired by a faith and generosity of which the professionals of the theater are too often innocent. The choruses, in particular, are really great living instruments possessing all the scales of suppleness and nuance. They achieved in soft passages ensembles of moving perfection.

In the third act one admired the magnificent monologue of the Prince Youri, which Zaporojetz gave with a mastery and confidential charm which, at times, evoked the incomparable technique of Chaliapin. The part of Fevronia was particularly suited to Mme. Maria Kousnezoff because of the many half-tints that it comprises. She portrayed it, as ever, with much grace and care. Mme. Sadoven allowed her voice to be admired in the part of the ingénue, and Raïcef played the Prince Vsevolof with magnificence. A very great success was accorded to Emile Cooper, who had more trouble than usual in taking the caliber of an exceptionally heavy orchestration. And the Parisian public, before such a significant manifestation as that of the Private Opera, had all the leisure to revise a certain number of axioms of doubtful infallibility, behind which the directors of our musical pleasures too easily shelter.

Cars of Thespis in Italy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Florence, Italy

THE National Organization of the "Dopo Lavoro" or "After-Work-Association," has recently instituted a number of "Cars of Thespis." These cars are especially constructed with a view to the greatest simplicity and economy of time and space in their equipments, and are furnished with scenery and portable stages; traveling rapidly around the various provinces, they are designed to bring dramatic art to the villagers and more remote groups of inhabitants. It is noteworthy that the project has the direct support of the Government.

The project was first put forward in 1926 at the first National Philodramatic Assembly held in Rome. The Philodramatic companies number in Italy about 800, and weekly provide entertainment for some 400,000 spectators; but there are many too far removed from any center for these performances to reach. Thus the plan of providing theaters on wheels which should go to those who were otherwise debarred was formulated.

The first of these "Cars of Thespis" has now been completed at Milan. Performances are to be given in a tent, carried with scenery and properties, in the car. The actors are accommodated in an accompanying car. The stage, a meter high, measures 6 meters deep by 10 in width, three of these 10 being used for dressing-rooms. The total length of the theater from the entrance to the back of the stage is 20 meters, and seats 300. A plant will be carried for lighting the stage auditorium and entrance. The whole theater—tent, fittings, scenery, properties, lighting apparatus, seats and all, can be mounted or unmounted in a day by four men, or even by two who are expert at the work. The entire bulk of the material to be transported does not exceed 30 quintali in weight.

The company of actors traveling with the car will number 18 and the performances given will be carefully selected, keeping in view the special aims and ideals laid down for these traveling theaters.

The first car having set out from Milan for Rome, where a first performance will be given, is to travel through Lazio and the neighboring regions, and, if it meets with the expected appreciation, will then proceed to the south. The intention is to build 10 identical cars and send them traveling up and down the country.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Little Miss London," produced for the British Instructional Films, by Harry Hughes, tells the ever-green story of a man of small beginnings who has attained to wealth by hard work and is able to send his children to first-rate schools, with the result that they grow ashamed of their father. At the instance of his typist the old man feigns poverty and a sudden loss of his fortune in order that his children may learn what it means to try and earn their own living. They profit by the lesson, each of them finding success. The son marries the typist.

The part of this son was well played by Eris Bransby Williams. The typist was prettily played by Pamela Parr. Frank Stanmore, as the father, was unconvincing in the traditional methods of low comedy. Direction and photography could have been better.

The Cinema Films Act has already shown good results in the prevention of blind and block booking, processes which have hitherto prevented exhibitors from a free choice in their exhibits. They were often able to exhibit a good film only on condition that it was accompanied by a poor one. Cases have recently appeared in the courts of persons convicted of evading their responsibilities under this act.

Recently at the New Gallery the "Zoechrome," a new and simplified process of taking color films, was exemplified.

Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" is to be made by British Instructional Films into a talking picture.

A Brobdingnagian Composer

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

ANY actual performance of Berlioz's music is, of course, more illuminating than the long-smouldering discussion on its merits or demerits which periodically flickers up in the columns of the musical press. But even immediate contact with this "Babylonian and Ninevitish" music, which made Heine think of gigantic kinds of extinct animals and fabulous empires, does not settle the Berlioz Question. Do we not approach musical works much as we do the people who compose them or listen to them?

As Proust so admirably puts it in his "Du Côté de Chez Swann": "We pack the physical outline of the creature we see with all the ideas we have already formed about him, and in the complete picture of him which we compose in our minds those ideas have certainly the principal place. In the end they come to fill out so completely the curve of his cheeks, to follow so exactly the line of his nose, they blend so harmoniously in the sound of his voice that these seem to be no more than a transparent envelope, so that each time we see the face or hear the voice it is our own ideas of him which we recognize and to which we listen." Berlioz himself, we remember, while being one of the first and warmest admirers of Beethoven, could see little in Chopin, Schubert or Schumann, and nothing at all in Bach and Handel. What could indicate more clearly how much of Berlioz there was in each?

Uses Big Bricks

When Lemuel Gulliver voyaged to Brobdingnag he found in that race of exaggerated beings no creature more fabulous than the man whose ideal orchestra included 30 grand pianos and 30 harps, in addition to whole batteries of heavy and light percussion and wind enough to blow hurricanes. Berlioz would cheerfully have essayed to compose the music of the spheres and use the morning stars as a chorus. Indeed it is the sheer size of his work that provides a first stumblingblock for many of his listeners. Instead of standing back as they would to look at a big picture, they listen with their noses flattened against the surface of the work, as it were, and then complain of bare spaces which would disappear with a better focus of the whole.

The evolution of modern harmony has encouraged a more intensive and "vertical" form of musical attention, and some of Berlioz's listeners seem to miss, as they did in his lifetime, the relations of his long sweeping melodic lines. With him, as Jacques Passy shows, the most frequent phrases consist of 12, 16, 18 or 20 bars, whereas with Wagner, phrases of 8 bars are rare, those of 4 more common, those of 2 still more so, while those of 1 bar are the most frequent of all. Of course a big building may be as well constructed with small as with big bricks. The point is that Berlioz uses big ones and this may account for some that he drops on the toes of his critics.

Berlioz's Harmony

If we take the five "senses" of music—melody, harmony, rhythm, form and color—and arbitrarily separate them in Berlioz's compositions, that which we find least active is harmony. In a recent interview with Mr. Calvocoressi (a model of its kind) Ravel went so far as to say that Berlioz was the only composer of genius who conceived his melodies without hearing their harmonization, and proceeded to discover this harmonization afterwards.

But if Berlioz was not always fully conscious of the harmonic implications of his own melodies, it is only fair to add that Schumann found that "some phrases taken separately have such intensity that they will not bear harmonizing—as in many ancient folk songs—and often even an accompaniment spoils their fulness." A rare peculiarity which distinguishes nearly all his melodies, says Schumann, who does admit, however, that Berlioz's harmonies are obtained from very scanty material and are here and there commonplace and trivial. But at their worst it is curious how, as was said before, the bareness and poverty become less noticeable if the listener enlarges his field of attention by "standing back." They are never quite so bad as they look on paper.

Rhythm and Color

Berlioz's rhythm and color will repay study for many a day to come. It is sad that he lived too early to include jazz in the "Symphonie Fantastique." No one would have been quicker to exploit its color and dynamism. He himself tells us that as a student he impartially examined unusual (he underlines the "unusual") forms and combinations and got players to make experiments for him on their instruments. In his outline of an ideal conservatoire he wrote prophetically: "The saxophone, a new member of the clarinet family, and really of value when the performer can bring out its characteristics, ought nowadays to have a separate place in the Conservatoire classes, for the time is not far distant when composers will wish to employ it." He also wanted a rhythm class for singers, "though a large number of instrumentalists also might derive much benefit from it—" and, one may add, some conductors.

As a rule Berlioz found it extremely trying to hear his compositions conducted by anyone but himself and there were many moments when one could not help wondering uneasily what he would have said about Sir Hamilton Harty's conducting of "The Damnation of Faust" at the Queen's Hall. Far, far too often, as the composer said of a kapellmeister's performance, "It was all but right; but then, the all-but made it entirely wrong." The British Broadcasting Corporation's National Chorus managed somehow or other to invest Berlioz's music with an almost devotional atmosphere. It is a strange æsthetic adventure to meet a Faust, Marguerite and Mephistopheles, with their motley crowd of "Revellers," "Sylphs and Gnomes," "Spirits of Caprice," "Lost Souls and Demons," who are obviously all reformed characters and regular attendants of their local choral society, and who nearly made one apprehensive that they might break out into "Elijah" or the "Messiah" at any moment. The singing of the principals, alas, conformed to a standard which is unfortunately much lower than it has any right to be. The Hallé Orchestra from Manchester is a well disciplined body, but on this occasion it was given tempos that were too hurried and rhythm that was often "all-but."

Beethoven's Ninth on Boston Program

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was the major item on the twenty-first program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, played yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The Choral Symphony had been heard several times before from Mr. Koussevitzky—in the Beethoven Festival of two years ago and at Pension Fund concerts; but not at a "regular" subscription concert since long before the Koussevitzkyan protectorate. The orchestra was assisted, as it had been previously, by the Harvard Glee Club, prepared by Dr. Archibald T. Davison, and the Radcliffe Choral Society, trained by G. Wallace Woodworth. The soloists were Ethyl Hayden, soprano; Devora Nadworney, contralto; Charles Stratton, tenor, and Fraser Gange, bass.

The orchestral performance was of that excellence which we take for granted from this organization, and the choruses again proved that for these difficult tasks their generous devotion guarantees better results than the experience of more mature bodies of singers. The soloists were all of familiar quality except Miss Nadworney, whom we do not remember having heard before. We hope, however, that we shall hear her again, for she is one of the few contraltos in our experience who can hold up their end in a mixed quartet. She could actually be heard when all four were singing. She revealed a voice of fine quality, which she handled admirably.

The audience, which was enthusiastic, had previously bestowed its approval on a performance of Beethoven's First Symphony. The plaudits were well earned. Employing a reduced orchestra, Mr. Koussevitzky secured an immaculate utterance of these transparent measures, not forgetting the foreshadowing in the Scherzo of the greater composer.

The concert opened with the Funeral March from the "Eroica" Symphony, played, while orchestra, chorus and audience stood, in memory of Marshal Foch. L. A. S.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Anglo-Saxon Riddles

"ALL children," said Mrs. Popplethwhistle, "are natural poets."

"That is true," said our tame Schoolmaster. "I have often had some very remarkable composition from my smaller boys. But they tend to lose it as they get older."

From there we went on to talk of Chaucer and Shelley, the two outstanding child-poets, and from them back to the very childhood of our race. And Mrs. Popplethwhistle, who knows about all children, told us much that even our Schoolmaster did not know about those rugged, child-hearted farmers, pirates and explorers we call the Anglo-Saxons.

Like all children, they loved riddles; but being children, they made their riddles in verse. Ninety-five of these "Riddles" of our childhood remain to us still, written in a manuscript generally called the Exeter Book. This manuscript was one of many in the library left by Loefric, the first bishop, to the Cathedral Church of Exeter in 1071. In the catalogue he wrote of it, "A mickle English book on all kinds of things wrought in verse," and it is composed of ninety-four English riddles and one in Latin. Some are of four lines, and some of a hundred, but nearly all contain something of the true lyrical fire, which was lost for some centuries after; until, indeed, the rise of those medieval carols and spring songs which are so fresh and lovely today. Mrs. Popplethwhistle can recite the latter all by heart in her clear bell-way.

These "Riddles" are the riddles of children; that is to say, they are riddles of every day. The ox, the dog, the humble hen, the leather-bottle, the onion, the garlic vendor,—these are the subjects of one half. The eagle, the harp, the plougher, the loom strike a deeper note. Loveliest of all are those on storms on sea and on land, waves and winds and sun and moon and other of the greater marvels of every day.

Here Mrs. Popplethwhistle waxed eloquent; for this is a noble cause of hers. The sun, she asserts, is not an aspect to be admired at sunset only, or at his rising, nor enjoyed only upon summer days or days of sparkling frost, a scene, a picture; but every day, a deeper friend and help and comfort. And winds and moons are as much a part of her daily life as gloves or breakfast.

"And here," she said, "we are with the best of childhood. Who wrote these Riddles we do not know: when children get together, there are no persons among them. One, whose answer is 'the wandering singer,' runs: 'I am a noble, known unto the earls. I rest with the rich, and with the poor also. Amidst the folk I am famous. Shouts ring through the hall when I sing to the wanderers and the soldiers, and I win glory and glittering gold.' Some, we know, are by the unknown Cynewulf; and, knowing that, we know nothing. They are written in the nursery books of our race—and there all but forgotten."

"How is it, then," I interposed, "if they are so beautiful, they have become so lost? You, Schoolmaster, of course, know of them; but the most of us, I for one, have never so much as heard of their existence, or if we have, we know no more than that."

"It is purely a matter of language, I think," he replied, "and the utter absence of any representative translation. I have tried my hand at it, but when you spend as much of your time as I do, reading the great masters with the children, you get a bit critical of your own feeble efforts."

"That is a little damping," put in Mrs. Popplethwhistle; "for I was about to burden you with one or two translations I made myself of some of these riddles. But, after what you say, they must, of course, remain unread."

"Never mind what I say," said the Schoolmaster; "and indeed I would very much like to hear some of these riddles again. To tell you the truth, it is a very long time since I read them, and I fear my Anglo-Saxon is too rusty now to re-read them without difficulty."

"I have tried, as you will see," said Mrs. Popplethwhistle, "to keep something of the meter and rhythm of the original, the triple alliterative beat, without rhyme and in lines of slightly varying length, but with a regularly rhythmic pulse. In translation, however, the alliteration must often necessarily be lost. Here is the first:

"Here the air beareth creatures that are little
O'er the hill-summits; and deep black they are,
Swart, sallow-coated. Sweet is their singing.
Flocking they fly; shrilly they are singing
Round the wood-cliffs, and sometimes the town-dwellings of the children of men."

"Starlings," said I.

"Right," she said, and read the next.

"Voiceless is my robe when in villages I dwell,
When I fare the fields, when I drive the flood on.
But at times my glorious garment and the lofty air-way
Heave me high above the houses of the heroes,
Where a power of clouds carries me away
Far above the folk. Then my fretted feathers
Loudly rustling hum, sound along lulling,
Sing a sun-bright song. Then, restrained to earth no more,
Over flood and field I am a wraith faring."

That we could not guess, and she had to tell us—the swan. The next was easier to guess.

"Many various notes through my bill tune I,
Holding to my tones, hiding not their sweetness.
I, the ancient evening singer, bring unto the earls
Bliss within their castles when I break along
With a cadenced music. Silent in their dwellings
They are sitting, leaning forwards."

"Nightingale," we both said.

"The last," she said, "perhaps the loveliest of them all, represents first the new moon, 'with the old moon in her arms,' then the dawn, and in succession, the noon, evening and night."

"I a wight saw, wonderfully
Between his horns boot bearing.
A light-like sky-vessel pleasantly adorned.
Booty to his home he bore, come from the war-road,
And would build for it a bower in heaven's burg-walls,
Build it cunningly, ay, if he might so.
Then came a wondrous wight over the world's wall
(Known is it well to all earth-dwellers),
Snatched then away the booty, homeward drove him.
That wandered, against his will—
Thence went westward
Vengefully going; still he hastened forwards;
Dust rose to heaven, dew upon the earth fell;
Night came forth; and none hence-forward
Among men was ware of that creature's wandering."

"It is a pity," said Mrs. Popplethwhistle, "that with all our achievements we cannot do that again."

A. A. LE M. S.

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Who Takes Land

Who takes land
With stumps and trees
And clears it, one by one,
Of these;

Who turns over,
Clod by clod,
The stubborn, old
Root-rifled sod;

Who wrests from fields,
That grudge the giving,
A place and sustenance
For living;

His should be
The clarion pitch,
The carven and exalted
Niche;

His, the shouts
Of acclamation;
His, the reverence
Of a nation.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Da Vinci and Dürer

Both Leonardo and Dürer were men of striking physical attractiveness, great charm of manner and conversation, and mental accomplishment, being well grounded in the natural sciences and mathematics of the day, while Leonardo was also a gifted musician. The skill of each in draughtsmanship was extraordinary; shown in Leonardo's case by his numerous drawings as well as by his comparatively few paintings, while Dürer is even more celebrated for his engravings on wood and copper than for his paintings. With both, the skill of hand is at the service of most minute observation and analytical research into the character and structure of form. Dürer, however, had not the feeling for abstract beauty and ideal grace that Leonardo possessed; but, instead, a profound earnestness, a closer interest in humanity, and a more dramatic invention. . . .

Dürer was born a German; Leonardo an Italian. A great deal of the difference between the ways in which the genius of these two men manifested itself may be summed up in this statement. The Italian race, under its sunny skies, has an ingrained love of beauty. The German, in a sterner climate—"How I shall freeze after this sun," wrote Dürer during his stay in Italy to a friend in Nuremberg—retains to this day the energy that carved its way through the vast forests of his country, and some of the gloomy romance that haunted their dark shadows. The German spirit is characterized by a "combination of the wild and rugged with the homely and tender, by meditative depth, enigmatic gloom, sincerity and energy, by iron diligence and discipline." Very remarkable qualities these, and to be found in Dürer's work, which is the reason that we describe him as being so representative of the Teutonic race.

But it was not only the difference of race that helped to mould the genius of these two men differently; each was a manifestation of the Renaissance of art and learning which was spreading over Europe: Leonardo of that form of it which appeared in Italy, and Dürer of that which was beginning to appear in Germany. — CHARLES H. CAFFIN, in "How to Study the Old Masters."

Herrick in Devon

The "Hesperides" of Robert Herrick is a garland of Devon flowers that he brought to London from his parsonage on the Dartmoor border. . . . His parsonage at Dean Prior was situated in one of the most lovely districts of the Dartmoor borderland. Westward rise the heights of Ugborough and Three Barrows and Brent Moor; northward is the noble-placed Buckfast Abbey, reminding one by its site of the glorious monastic houses in Yorkshire; and the beautiful Dart winds past Holne Bridge and Buckfast and Staverton to Totnes, Dittisham, Dartmouth. . . .

Of his life in Devon we know little more than we can gather from his writings, and these writings are in varying moods. They have all the inconsistency of a vagrant fancy. In the poem on "A Country Life," addressed to his brother, he gives a beautiful description of such a state; and in "A Thanksgiving to God for his House," he writes with a spirit of full contentment:

"A little house, whose humble roof
Is weatherproof,
Under the spars of which I lie
Both soft and dry . . .
Low is my porch, as is my fate,
Both void of state;
And yet the threshold of my door
Is worn by th' poor,
Who thither come and freely get
Good words, or meat.
Like as my parlour, so my hall
And kitchen's small;
A little buttery, and therein
A little bin."

He proceeds to speak of the sticks that make his fire; the pulse, worts, purslane, and watercress, that garnish his meal; . . . the eggs, the lambs, the cream. . . .

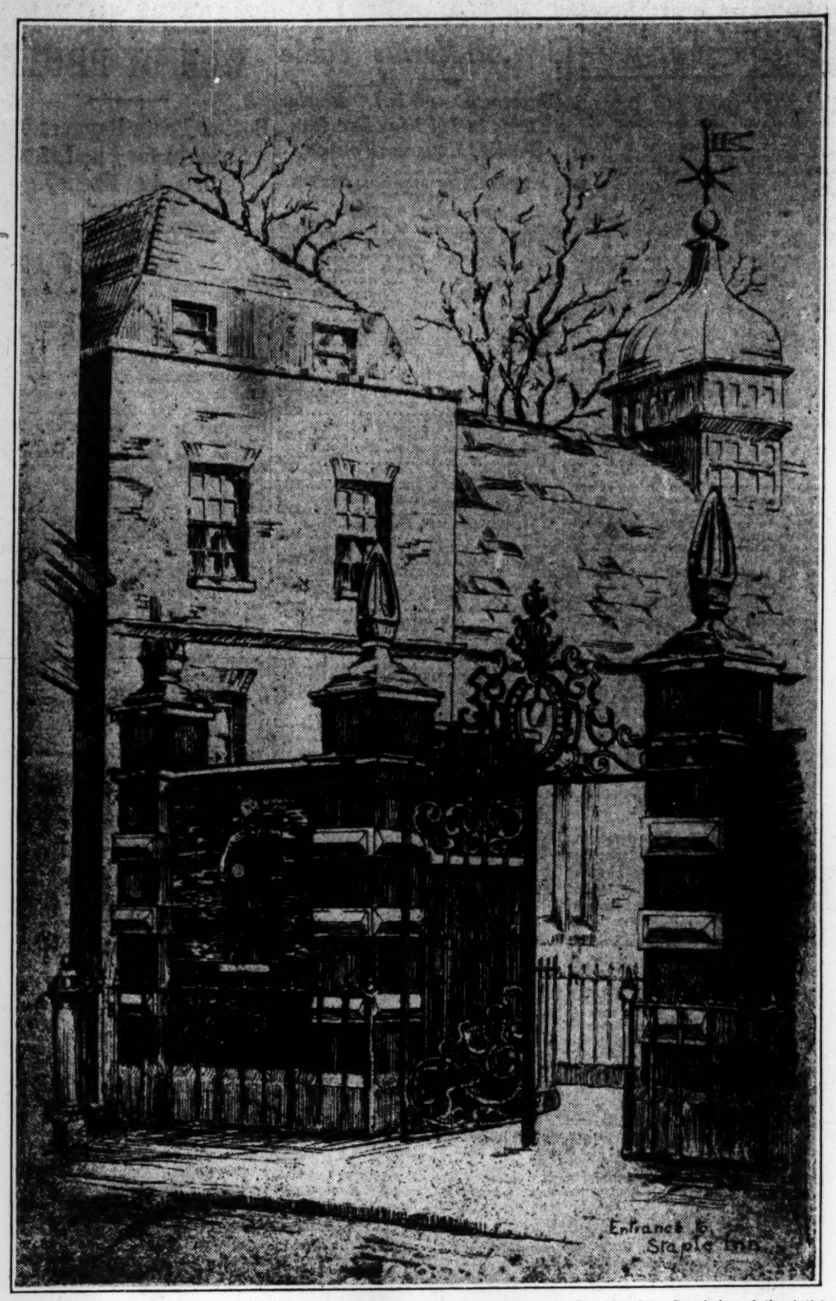
Who does not know his lovely poem "To Daffodils":

"Fair daffodils, we weep to see
You haste away so soon;"

and where are there more rich and plentiful daffodils to be found than here in the West Country? We know that the poet has rambled among these meadows and gathered with his own hand the "primroses filled with morning dew," the wild-roses, the lilies, the lurking violets; he has bidden the daisies not to shut so soon, and has watched the glow-worms, asking them to lend their light to Julia. He has played at stool-ball with Lucia, and been to the village fair with Anthea. Every rustic sport and festival has drawn his notice, and most of his neighbours seem to have been mentioned at least once in some poem. — ARTHUR L. SALMON, in "Literary Rambles in the West of England."

The English Scene

We can love nature without being abashed or archaic. We come after generation on generation of Englishmen in every rank of birth and ability who have shown us the way. Such a profusion of estates and farms and cottages and commons and field paths was never given us without a deep and tranquil faith. So vast a range of prose and verse of natural piety was not the product of romantic eccentricity. So enchanting an English garden was brought to bloom with a certainty of manly understanding. Our painters have failed to compete with the world-masters of myth and allegory—but they did not grieve, when they sat in ten thousand leafy lookouts and caught the warm shower stealing and giving odours on the sunny labyrinths, or the last messages of light between the village walls and the summer sun. . . . This is the country of Arthur Young and William Cobbett, of the poets of 'Polyolbion" and "The Seasons," of Cotman and de Wint, of White of Selborne and Harrison of Ightham, of London and Paxton and Ann Pratt and Frank Buckland; the country of a nameless multitude who have spent their lives in making nature their friend, and have not thrown a bridge across a stream or made a hovel for farm carts without an instinctive ecmpact with their friend.—From the *Times Literary Supplement.*



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Entrance to Staple Inn. From an Etching by Ralph Bingham.

THEY built Staple Inn, or the lovely front of it, some time between the days of Edward VI and James I, on the thoroughfare called Holborn. There was a building there before, but that is gone long ago. The Romans called Holborn the Pretorian Way, and the British named it Watling Street, so that Staple Inn opened its eyes on history from the very beginning. Its very name has history in it. How did it get its name? From the Staple or chief industries of England, iron and lead, and wool—and more than all else, wool. Staple Inn, in fact, was built on wool, and those who traded in it were the Merchants of the Staple, their house or trading hall, Staple Inn. When these were gone, and the wool-making industry suspended, the law took its place, and lawyers, barristers and clerks came to live at Staple Inn. Now, though still within the law, and the abode of many a Mr. Grewgious (we cannot leave him out!) it has burst its bonds and blossomed into a new garden, green and sweet, and not at all dusty. There is a world of calm and peace shut in here by the iron gateway. "In all the hundreds of years since London was built," wrote Hawthorne, "it has not been able to sweep its roaring tide over that little island of quiet." That is still true today.

Yellow Dawn

Spring at my window raised a sudden cry,
"Wake! Wake!" she cried across the morning hills.
And there, a golden glory in the sky,
Far flung as all the clamoring winds went by,
The promise of her flaunting daffodils!

DOROTHY THODY.

Arabia

Once more I saw the evening star
hanging like a solitaire from the
pure front of the western firmament;
and the after-glow transfiguring and
transforming, as by magic, the
homely and rugged features of the
scene into a fairy-land lit with a
light which never shines on other
soils or seas. Then would appear the
woollen tents, low and black, of the
true Badawin, mere dots in the
boundless waste of lion-tawny clays
and gazelle-brown gravels, and the
camp fire dotting like a glow-worm
the village center. Presently, sweetened by distance, would be heard the
wild weird song of lads and lasses,
driving or rather pelting, through the
gloaming their sheep and goats; and
the measured chant of the spearsmen
gravely stalking behind their charge,
the camels; mingled with the bleating of the flocks and the bellowing
of the humpy herds; while the reremouse flitted overhead with his tiny
shriek, and the rave of the jackal resounded through deepening glooms,
and—most musical of music—the
palm-trees answered the whispers of
the night-breeze with the softest
tones of falling water."—From the
Translator's Foreword to the "Book
of the Thousand Nights and a Night,"
by RICHARD F. BURTON.

Beständige Auferstehung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SEIT Jahrhunderten feiert die christliche Welt zur Osterzeit die Auferstehung Christi Jesu. Welche Bedeutung dieses große Wunder für die Menschen gehabt hat, zeigen die verschiedenen Annahmen und Hoffnungen, die die Sterblichen mit dem Ereignis in Verbindung gebracht haben. Die Christen glauben, daß zwischen Jesu Überwindung des Todes und der Hoffnung der Menschen auf Erlösung ein Zusammenhang bestehe. Viele jedoch, die das aufrichtige Verlangen haben, den Lehren und dem Beispiel des Meisters zu folgen, haben nicht gesehen, wie seine Auferstehung ihnen in tatsächlichen täglichen Angelegenheiten helfen kann; und viele haben Jesu großes Werk als Beweis einer stellvertretenden Erlösung angesehen.

Christus Jesus sagte: „Ich bin der Weg", und: „Ich bin die Auferstehung und das Leben". Und er lehrte, daß alle, die seine Lehren annehmen, ihm in allen Dingen folgen sollen, und daß sie sogar „größere Werke" als er vollbringen werden. Durch Beweis erklärte und veranschaulichte er die unwandelbaren Wahrheiten des Seins; und er gab sein Beispiel, damit alle es befolgen sollen, indem sie sich über allen falschen Sinn des Lebens im Fleische erheben und ihn überwinden sollen.

Man darf annehmen, daß Jesus in der Zeit vor seinem dreijährigen öffentlichen Wirken über die Wahrheit nachdachte, sie in allen seinen menschlichen Beziehungen und Angelegenheiten anwandte, indem er falsche, irdische Begriffe berichtigte und so das Verständnis des Wesens Gottes und des Menschen als der Widerspiegelung Gottes erlangte. Bei seiner täglichen Arbeit, beim Nachdenken und inmitten seiner Beziehungen in Nazareth bewies Jesus zweifellos die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen und festigte seine Überzeugung von der Unwirklichkeit und Ohnmacht sterblicher Daseinsbegriffe. Als er öffentlich auftrat, war er vorbereitet, seine große Sendung der Überwindung von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod zu erfüllen und so den Menschen zu zeigen, wie sie durch Christus, die Wahrheit, vom falschen, sterblichen Sinn und seinen Leiden erlöst werden können.

Es ist die anwendbare, immer wirksame Kraft des lebendigen Christus, der Wahrheit, die Jesu Lehren für die Menschen erreichbar machen kann. Diese Ansicht, worauf die Christliche Wissenschaft Nachdruck legt, ist in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" dargelegt, wo Mrs. Eddy sagt (S. 292): „Wahrheit wird für uns nur dann ‚die Auferstehung und das Leben' werden, wenn sie allen Irrtum zerstört, wie auch die Annahme, daß Gemüt, die einzige Unsterblichkeit des Menschen, vom Körper in Fesseln gehalten, und daß Leben vom Tode beherrscht werden kann".

Welchen Wert haben die wunderbaren Werke des Wegweisers, der zu allen seinen Nachfolgern sagte: „Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue", heute für die Menschen? Das menschliche Denken wird von Demut erfüllt, wenn es die Bedeutung der Auferstehung Jesu erwägt. Aber alle können sich dankbar der Worte Jesu über den Christus erinnern: „Siehe, ich bin bei euch alle Tage bis an der Welt Ende"; denn in dieser Versicherung ist die tiefe Bedeutung der Lehren und Werke Jesu enthüllt. So, wie man die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geoffenbarte ununterbrochene Gegenwart des Christus, der Wahrheit, verstehen lernt, kann man anfangen, für sich selber die Vollkommenheit und Unsterblichkeit des wahren Daseins zu beweisen, die Jesus in seinen aufeinanderfolgenden Überwindungen sterblicher Annahmen bewies.

Bei allen unauffälligen Vorkommnissen des täglichen Lebens oder im Getümmel regerer Geschäftsbetriebe kann man den immer gegenwärtigen Christus, die Wahrheit, im Bewußtsein empfangen, und menschliche Begriffe können so von einer weltlichen auf eine geistige Grundlage emporgehoben werden. In der Tat beginnen alle von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, ausgehenden und von Ihm regierten wahren Eigenschaften sich im Lichte dieser Wahrheit in ihrer unsterblichen Schönheit zu entfalten.

Tag für Tag muß man unaufhörlich trachten, das Weltliche dem Geistigen unterzuordnen; man muß dem endgültigen Beweis des im Bilde Gottes geschaffenen geistigen Menschen beharrlich zustreben. In jeder Lebenslage wird die göttliche Liebe ihre erhebende Botschaft empfänglichen Herzen mitteilen, und der falsche Sinn wird dem geistigen Verständnis Raum geben, weil die Allheit Gottes, des göttlichen Lebens, die höchste Tatsache wahren Daseins ist. Wer immer Christus, der Wahrheit, zu folgen trachtet, kann wohl erwägen, ob er in seinem ganzen Nachdenken seine Begriffe läutert, damit sie mit der geistigen Wahrheit übereinstimmen, ob er in allen Verwicklungen der täglichen Erfahrung weltliche Annahmen gegen geistige Ideen austauscht, ob seine Gedanken immer geistige Liebe atmen.

Wahrlich, in diesem Lichte beständigen Sicherhebens über den falschen Sinn des Lebens im Fleische erklärt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 593 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit „Auferstehung" als „Vergeistigung des Gedankens; eine neue und höhere Idee von der Unsterblichkeit oder dem geistigen Dasein; die materielle Annahme, die dem geistigen Verständnis weicht". So betrachtet der Christliche Wissenschafter die Auferstehung nicht als ein Ereignis, dessen Gedächtnis zu einer besonderen Zeit zu feiern ist, sondern als beständiges Läutern des Denkens, als beständiges Erlangen des Lichtes geistigen Verständnisses. Und in diesem Lichte schwindet der Glaube an Leben im Fleische naturnotwendig dahin.

Continuous Resurrection

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR centuries, at the Easter season, the Christian world has celebrated the resurrection of Christ Jesus from the grave. What this great miracle has meant to humanity is indicated in the various beliefs and hopes which mortals have associated with the event. Jesus' conquest of death is understood by Christians to be connected with humanity's hope of salvation. Many, however, who are sincerely desirous of following the Master's teachings and example have not seen how his resurrection can help them in practical daily affairs; and many have regarded Jesus' great work as an evidence of vicarious redemption.

Christ Jesus said; "I am the way," and, "I am the resurrection, and the life;" and he taught that all who accepted his teachings should follow him in all respects, and that they should even do "greater works" than he himself had done. He expounded and illustrated by demonstration the unchanging truths of being; and he left his example for all to follow, in rising above and overcoming all false sense of life in matter.

It may be assumed that in the period preceding his three years' public ministry Jesus was engaged in contemplating the truth, applying it in all of his human associations and affairs, correcting false material concepts, and thus gaining in the understanding of the nature of God, and of man as the reflection of God. In his daily work, in meditation, and in the midst of his associations in Nazareth, Jesus was undoubtedly proving the truth about God and man and increasing his conviction of the unreality and powerlessness of mortal concepts of existence. When he appeared in public, he was ready to enter upon his great mission of overcoming sin, disease, and death, thus showing mankind how to gain redemption through Christ, Truth, from false mortal sense and its sufferings.

It is the practical, ever operative power of the living Christ, Truth, which can make Jesus' teachings of avail to humanity. This view, which Christian Science emphasizes, is set forth in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mrs. Eddy says (p. 292), "Truth will be to us 'the resurrection and the life' only as it destroys all error and the belief that Mind, the only immortality of man, can be fettered by the body, and Life be controlled by death."

Of what value to humanity today are the marvelous works of the Wayshower, who said to all his followers, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also"? Human thought is humbled as it contemplates the significance of Jesus' resurrection. But all may gratefully recall the words of Jesus concerning the Christ, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world;" for in this assurance is the profound meaning of Jesus' teachings and works revealed. As one gains an understanding of the continual presence of the Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, one may begin to prove for himself the perfectness and immortality of true existence, which Jesus demonstrated in his successive conquests of mortal beliefs.

In all the inconspicuous ways of daily living, or in the turmoil of more active occupations, the ever present Christ, Truth, may be received in consciousness; and human concepts may thus be lifted from a material to a spiritual basis. Indeed, in the light of this truth all true qualities originating in and governed by God, divine Mind, begin to unfold in their immortal beauty.

Day by day, one must ceaselessly strive to subordinate the material to the spiritual; one must persistently press onward toward the ultimate demonstration of spiritual man in the likeness of God. In every circumstance divine Love will impart its uplifting message to receptive hearts; and false sense will yield to spiritual understanding, because the allness of God, divine Life, is the supreme fact of true existence. Each one who is endeavoring to follow Christ, Truth, may well consider whether in all his contemplation he is purifying his concepts so that they accord with spiritual truth; whether in all the intricacies of daily experience he is exchanging material beliefs for spiritual ideas; whether his thoughts are always redolent of spiritual love.

It is, surely, in this light of continuous rising above the false sense of life in matter that Mrs. Eddy defines "resurrection," on page 593 of Science and Health, as "spiritualization of thought; a new and higher idea of immortality, or spiritual existence; material belief yielding to spiritual understanding." Thus, Christian Scientists regard the resurrection, not as an event to be commemorated at a particular season, but as a continuous purifying of thought, a continuous gaining of the light of spiritual understanding; and in this light, the belief of life in matter necessarily falls away.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Gardener

"She, supposing him to be the gardener"—

Something about him
Tranquil as the breaking of the day,
Clean as the hills and the dew-dark shine
Of earth: something immemorially fine,
That she, through the sad eyes of her,
And the morn-misted air,
Supposes him to be the gardener.

Something about him
Calm from acquaintance with grief;
The murmurless patience of the sower;
The deeply-burning faith
In the breaking and the laughter of the leaf,
Yes, the bulging and the standing of the sheaf.

Something about him:
The communicated quietness of flowers,
The graciousness of trees, and showers
Glistering the leaves:
Something about him
There in the dawning
Harmonious with the garden;
The bruised, benevolent hands;

"Sir, if thou have borne him hence"—

"Mary."

"Master!"

A. E. JOHNSON.

Song in the Orchard

In the Mcluccas, when the clove trees blossom, no noise may be made, and none may approach with hat on; all must uncover in their presence, says J. G. Frazer. "These precautions are observed, lest the tree should be alarmed and bear no fruit, or should drop its fruit too soon." The attitude is primitive and superstitious, yet interestingly suggestive; the recognition that blossoming time is the hour of promise, the concern lest any negligence make the promise fail. There is humility and reverence in that act and a refrain from presumptuous intrusion; the song of the orchard must not be touched with any discord.

For there is a spring song in orchards—a song of hope, of freedom, and of joy. All the promise of harvest is there—of pear and apple, of cherry and peach and orange—that is the hope. There also is the opening of prison doors. Ensheathing scales are burst asunder, and the blossoms unfold. That is the freedom. There is the added note of joy, the joy of living, as though those blossoms were singing,—"How happy is our case, how beautiful it is to be alive, in the sunshine, in spring."

Apple orchards are perhaps the most glorious of all. Partly because of the blush in its cheek the appleblossom has been called the perfection of blossoming loveliness. The tinge varies in different trees and in different blooms, and as Thoreau has pointed out, there is also a variety of fragrance. Some are spicy. The air and the earth are odorous, recalling mariners' tales about spice islands. In an orchard in spring many an exclamation of wonder rises to our lips. One feels it most fitting to walk there uncovered, and a prayer that we may have something of the same joy.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YALE FENCERS OUTSTANDING

Team Captures Second Place in Three Weapons While F. S. Righeimer Wins Twice

THREE-WEAPON TEAM STANDING

	Foils	Epee	Saber	Total
Yale	4½	5	5	14½
Annapolis	6	4	3	13
West Point	2½	6	4	12½
Columbia	4½	0	6	10½
Harvard	2½	1	0	3½
Ohio State	0	2½	0	2½
Princeton	0	2½	0	2½
New York	0	0	2	2
Cornell	1	0	0	1

FOILS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	Pts.
U. S. Naval Academy	5	0	5
Columbia University	3	2	3
Yale	3	2	3
U. S. Military Academy	2	3	2
Harvard	2	3	2
Cornell	0	5	0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The fencers of Yale University, for the second year in succession, emerged the outstanding winners in the annual competitions for the various divisions of the championship of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, Friday at the Hotel Astor, when its three teams, though not able to win the championships in their respective weapons, were second in each, and in that way obtained possession of more of the three-weapon championship, with the new trophy appearing for the first time in the title contests. In addition to this, Francis S. Righeimer Jr. '29 of Chicago, the Yale captain, accomplished the task of winning two individual titles, in foils and épée. This is only the third time it has been accomplished. Back in 1919, before the institution of the épée title, Louis F. H. Mouquin of Columbia, won at foils and saber, and in 1924, Curtis C. Shears, of the United States Naval Academy, was victor in foils and épée.

Olympic Rules Prevail

Last year, the association adopted a rule that hereafter the Olympic rules should be the guide in determining the events. So, when this was made public, a group of famous fencers, headed by Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., United States foils champion, and including Col. Henry Breckenridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, and others of like importance, examined the results of the team saber championship, Friday morning, and decided that a fenceoff would be necessary between the representatives of the United States Naval Academy, and those of New York University, and that following this fenceoff, the championship should be determined on a basis of bouts won and if necessary, touches lost.

This fenceoff was held, and resulted twice in a tie on bouts and touches, but on the third attempt, New York University was victor in three out of four, making a quadruple tie between the losers, Columbia University, United States Military Academy, and Yale University, with three wins and two losses in matches, each. An examination of bouts, followed by one of touches against, gave the championship to Columbia, with 12 bouts, and 69 touches scored against them, Yale University was placed second, with 12 bouts also, but 76 touches. The Military Academy took third place, with 11 bouts, and 70 touches charged against them, while the United States Naval Academy dropped to fourth position, with 11 bouts and 73 touches.

This had an immediate effect on the standing of the teams contending for the three-weapon trophy. Yale now had 10 points, to 10 for the cadets, while the midshipmen were third with seven.

Then the Naval Academy proceeded to continue its career in the direction of the capture of the foils championship, and the famous Iron Man, having scored three victories at the end of the preceding evening. First it defeated Yale, 5 bouts to 4, and then swamped its traditional rival, the cadets of the Military Academy, 5 to 2. This gave it a clean sweep for first place in foils, but if either Yale or the Military Academy could reach third position, with its four points, the latter would win the new trophy.

Yale was the first to threaten, completing its series with a win over Cornell University, but not until the Columbia University team, in the final match, sprang a surprise by swamping the cadets, 5 to 1, a taking position in a tie with Yale for second place, was the result determined. Then Yale, with two seconds and a tie for another, emerged victor, with Naval Academy second, with one win, a third and a fourth, and Military Academy with one win, a third and a tie for fourth, third. Columbia, though represented by only two teams, its épée pair having failed to emerge from the qualifying rounds, came close to taking third, with a first and a tie for second to its credit.

Righsimer Wins at Epée

Righeimer, starting with the épée, won every one of his individual bouts, losing only one to a player who was not in the individual list. Then he followed with an equally perfect record in the foils, scoring 11 straight victories there also. The individual saber title, however, was not determined until the completion of the entire tournament, with Frederick Giddings '30 of the United States Military Academy, hailing from Tennessee, who recently won the United States junior saber championship, winning on a fenceoff from Anthony Hyde '29, Yale University from Washington, D. C.

Haakon G. Gulbransen '30, Columbia, was elected president of the association at the annual meeting. The new vice-president is J. H. Niemeyer '30, Hamilton, while H. H. Jeffrey '30, United States Military Academy, is secretary-treasurer. The individual standings:

EPEE

	Won	Lost
F. S. Righeimer Jr. '29, Yale	11	0
J. T. Wilbur, Annapolis	7	4
L. A. Ellis, Annapolis	7	4
C. J. Sands, West Point	6	5
C. D. Fox '30, Ohio State	6	5
E. L. Hill '30, Yale	6	5
B. L. Cohn '29, Pennsylvania	5	6
D. I. Modell '30, Harvard	4	7
S. C. Smith '31, Harvard	4	7
V. R. Bambeck '30, Ohio State	4	7
W. M. Lobenstine '30, Princeton	3	8
A. VanW. Hancock '31, Hamilton	2	9

FOILS

	Won	Lost
F. S. Righeimer Jr. '29, Yale	11	0
H. V. Alessandroni '29, Columbia	9	2
Joseph Shulsky, New York U.	8	3
J. H. Howard, Annapolis	8	3
J. B. Quill, West Point	7	4
G. M. Heiss, West Point	5	6
D. E. Waitt, Annapolis	5	6
Genaro Cautino '29, Columbia	4	7
J. H. Niemeyer '30, Hamilton	4	7
L. H. Brownlee, West Point	2	9
W. A. Walker '30, Yale	2	9
C. W. Harris, M. I. T.	1	10

SABER

	Won	Lost
Fred Giddings '30, West Point	10	3
Anthony Hyde '29, Yale	9	4
Lon Hocker Jr. '31, Princeton	8	4
P. V. Lubari, New York Univ.	7	5
Julius Roth, Columbia	7	5
A. E. Loomis, Annapolis	7	5
Javier Larco, Cornell	7	5
G. L. Ward '29, Yale	6	6
D. T. Eller, Annapolis	5	7
Joseph Shulsky, New York U.	4	8
B. H. Stoodley, Dartmouth	4	8
Herman Seldin, Cornell	4	8
C. W. Harris, M. I. T.	1	11

Records Fall Thick and Fast in Meet

One World, Two Intercollegiate and 15 Texas Meet Marks Are Bettered

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—One world's record was equaled, two intercollegiate marks were bettered and 15 meet records were shattered and two tied when 1000 of the Nation's track athletes from the middle West, South and Southwest battled under a summer sun in the fifth annual University of Texas relays Friday.

To top off this brilliant display, Paavo Nurmi ran a special two-mile race against a relay of runners from the Lone Star State. Nurmi's time was 9m. 23 8-10s.

The performance of Claude O. Bracey, Rice Institute sprinter and 1928 Olympic team member, was perhaps the most brilliant of the afternoon and it certainly was the most pleasing to the 7000 Texans who gathered in Memorial Stadium. Bracey sprinted the 100-yard dash in the world's record figures of 9.5s in the final after running the distance in 9.6s. in the preliminaries 45 minutes before, easily outclassing the field on both attempts.

L. Robert Todd '30, University of Indiana athlete, defeated a strong field to win the first all-around championship of the relays. In seven events his total points were 5238¼. T. R. Churchill '30 of Oklahoma was close behind with 5204½. Failure to finish better than last in the final event, the 830-yard run, deprived Leo Baldwin, Texas star, of the title, his total points being 5204½. He had led his nearest rival, Todd, by 108 points as the half-mile race began. The new meet records and the athletes who established them follow:

100-Yard Dash—Claude O. Bracey, Rice Institute. Time—9½s. (Also betters intercollegiate mark and equals world's record.)

Four-Mile University Relay—Illinois (R. B. Orlovich '29, White, F. B. Stine '29, David Abbott '29). Time—17m. 40½s. (Also betters intercollegiate mark.)

Two-Mile University Relay—Chicago (Wellhausen, Livingston, Letts and Gist). Time—7m. 53 9-10s.

Shot-Put — Samuel Behr, Wisconsin, 48ft. 5in.

Discus—Leo Baldwin, Texas, 144ft. 10½in.

University Quarter-Mile Relay — Illinois (J. A. Timm '30, J. A. Cave, J. A. Paterson '30, Burkhart). Time—42s.

Half-Mile College Relay—Oklahoma Baptists (Buchanan, Fulton, Williamson, Ball). Time—1m. 28 3-5s.

University Half-Mile Relay—Illinois (Burkhart, J. A. Timm '30, J. A. Paterson '30, J. A. Cave). Time—1m. 27½s.

Javelin—Bevan, Emporia (Kan.) Teachers, 206ft. 11in.

College Mile Relay—Oklahoma Baptists (Fulton, Hunt, Beall, Williamson). Time—3m. 22½s.

University Mile Relay—Chicago (Haydon, Root, Schultze, Gist). Time—3m. 18 3-10s.

Pole Vault—Louis Werner '30, Northwestern, and H. F. Canby '32, Iowa, joint holders at 13ft. 3½in.

High School Mile Relay—San Angelo, Tex., Times—3m. 29 3-5s.

University High Hurdles—W. B. Lamson '31 Nebraska. Time—14.5s.

College Medley Relay — Pittsburgh Kansas Teachers (Cullison, Keithley, Snodgrass, Winchester). Time — 3m. 35 1-5s.

VANCOUVER LIONS WIN FIRST CONTEST

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF (Final Series)

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	1	0	0	2	0	2
Seattle	0	0	1	0	2	0

(Best three out of five games.)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Vancouver Lions got off in front in the final playoff for the championship of the Pacific Coast Hockey League Friday night when they defeated the Seattle Eskimos, 2 to 0, in the first game of the series.

Phillips, regular Vancouver right winger, returned to the lineup to play a big part in the victory. Half way through the first period he opened the scoring when he drove the puck past Levine on an unassisted effort. Less than a minute after the second period opened he furnished the assist on which Somers, the League's leading scorer, scored the second goal.

The series for the title is three-out-of-five, with the second game scheduled for Seattle on Monday. The summary:

VANCOUVER	SEATTLE
Somers, McAdams, lw	rw, Harris, Reinikka
Sanderson, c	c, Browne
Phillips, Beatty, rw	lw, Walker, Sutherland
Brennan, Arnott, ld	rd, Borland, Johanneson
J. Jerwa, Cummings, rd	ld, Daly, Overand
Jackson, g	g, Levine

Score—Vancouver 2, Seattle 0. Goals—Phillips and Somers for Vancouver. Assists—Phillips for Vancouver. Referee—Fred J. Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WINDSOR WILL MEET DETROIT IN FINAL

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF (Semifinal)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Windsor	2	0	1	6	2	4
Kitchener	1	0	2	2	6	2

(Windsor will meet Detroit in final.)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Taking full advantage of scoring opportunities that came their way, Windsor Bulldogs defeated Kitchener here Friday night in the third game of the three Canadian Professional Hockey League semifinals 4 to 0 and qualified to meet the Detroit Olympics in a best three-out-of-five game series for the championship. The first game will be played at Detroit Sunday night and the second one here Tuesday. The summary:

WINDSOR	KITCHENER
Emms, Sorrell, lw	rw, Cormier, Skinner
Neville, Rodden, Roach, c	c, Palangio, Hiller
Carson, Gregg, rw	lw, F. Brown, Gross, Savage
Arbour, ld	rd, McFarlane, Loughlin
S. Brown, Beilemer, rd	ld, Berlet
Cox, g	g, Moore

Score—Windsor 4, Kitchener 0. Goals—Rodden, Sorrell, Emms, Carson for Windsor. Assist—Neville for Windsor. Referees—L. E. Marsh, Toronto, and Gerald Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FORWARD PASS PRIZE CONTESTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Cornell University football, among other things, now has a prize forward passing contest. To increase development of the aerial game, cups will be awarded, on the basis of spring practice performances, to the player doing the best defensive work, also to the one proving his superiority as a receiver. The proposal, together with the prizes, came from James K. Frazer of New York, a member of the class of 1897, and was accepted by Head Coach Gilmour Dobie.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Washington & Lee 3, Princeton 2.
North Carolina 9, Pennsylvania 5.
Virginia 6, New York 5.
Georgia 10, South Carolina 6.
Duke 2, Penn State 1.
Lafayette 8, Temple 7.
Illinois 4, Millsap 3.
Drexel 7, Lynchburg 2.
Southwestern 2, Iowa 0.
Mississippi 5, Indiana 2.

HOCKEY NOTES

PORT ARTHUR is well on its way to annex the Canadian Amateur Hockey championship and the Allan Cup, now that it has held the St. Francois Xavier team of Montreal to a tie, 1 to 1, in the first game and defeated the easterners, 7 to 2, in the second game.

The Ports had rather an easy time in this second game, scoring six goals before St. Francois scored one. James Creighton, center, was the scoring star of the game with three of Port Arthur's four goals.

The westerners now need only one game to win the cup, which it held back in 1925 for the first time and again in 1926. Steve Vair, former professional hockey star and referee, is coaching Port Arthur.

The Boston Bruins set something of a record in scoring five successive victories in championship playoffs. They also saved a situation involving the dignity of the Stanley Cup by winning it. Their record is imposing, having won the United States division of the N. H. L. title and then defeated Canadiens, champions of the other group. To have won all this and then lost to Rangers, who finished second, for the Stanley Cup would have seemed poor justice.

There are many who admire and others who criticize Manager Arthur H. Ross of the championship Bruins, but all will have to admit that he has accomplished just what he set out to do five years ago—bring the Stanley Cup to Boston.

Now all that is needed to make the season a perfect one for Boston is to see the Boston Tigers win the Henri Fontaine Cup, emblematic of the Canadian-American Hockey League championship.

"Big Ten" Wrestlers Reach the Finals

Lupton of Northwestern, U. S. Champion in 125-Pound Class, Defeated

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—One defending champion was dethroned and another was victorious in the first and second round matches of the second United States collegiate wrestling tournament held at Ohio State University.

Ralph Lupton of Northwestern, his title at 125 pounds challenged by 18 competitors, lost in the second round to R. K. Cole '30 of Iowa State. Cole had a time advantage of 1m. 45s.

Earl S. McCready '31, Oklahoma A. and M. heavyweight, and a member of the Canadian Olympic team, won his first round match from C. Swenson of Wisconsin in defense of his national title. No other champions of 1928 were entered in this year's meet.

Semifinal matches in all eight weights were held with the finals, and bouts for second and third places, scheduled for today. Sixty-one athletes from 25 universities and colleges in 12 states appeared at weighing-in time, a record breaking field of competitors.

Oklahoma A. & M., with entries in all eight weights, and Michigan's "Big Ten" championship squad, with six men entered, appeared to be favorites for the team title.

Every "Big Ten" individual champion and many titleholders of other conferences and sections of the country, battled among themselves for individual honors during an afternoon of fast bouts.

Adolph E. Simic '29 of Nebraska lost to Roy F. Parker '29 of Michigan in the 155-pound class.

Michigan's team piled up four points by registering falls, while Oklahoma A. and M scored two. Wrestlers from Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio State, Oklahoma University, Mechanics Institute and West Virginia scored one fall each.

Lupton and O. W. Hooker of Purdue, an entry in the 165-pound class, were the only "Big Ten" champions who lost during the afternoon, Hooker being beaten by Conrad Caldwell '29 of Oklahoma A. and M.

YALE TO REDUCE ITS TICKET ALLOTMENTS

NEW HAVEN (AP)—Allotments to Yale graduates and other legal applicants for tickets for the United States Military Academy football game this year will be cut in half by order of the football ticket committee of the Yale Athletic Association, it was announced here. All previously entitled to eight tickets will get only four under the ruling.

Upper classmen will be the only exceptions, and they will get six tickets. The West Point game usually draws the biggest crowd of the football season at the Yale Bowl.

The ticket allowance for the Princeton game to be played here instead of at Princeton, amounts in most cases to an increase of one. The Harvard allotments will be cut, in some cases, probably by one.

The only price change announced is that for tickets to the Dartmouth game, raised from $3 to $4. The Georgia game tickets will cost $3.

MICHIGAN VS. PRINCETON

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Michigan and Princeton have scheduled two football games, it was learned today. The first game will be played at Princeton Oct. 31, 1931, and the return game in Ann Arbor Oct. 29, 1932. Other details of the contract were not to be had at the athletic office today. Michigan and Princeton have met in football only once before. That was in 1881, when the Wolverines defeated the Tigers, 31 to 0. Michigan played only three games that season, losing to Yale, 11 to 0, and to Harvard, 4 to 0.

PLAYING OF TUFTS FEATURES

PINEHURST, N. C.—The round of 72 over the No. 3 links of the Pinehurst Country Club by Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst featured a team competition of the Tin Whistles here, in which a field of 85 participated in a four-man contest against par with handicaps. The winning team was composed of Parker W. Whittemore, W. H. Thayer and H. F. Lesh of Boston and C. P. Adams of Worcester. The New England aggregation finished 10 up, Whittemore starring with a 73.

IOWA TOPS "BIG TEN" RIFLEMEN

IOWA CITY (AP)—The University of Iowa assumed leadership in the "Big Ten" conference rifle shoot by defeating Ohio State University 1377 to 1370 in a telegraph match this week, results announced here showed. The Hawkeyes have won four matches and lost none, but they have yet to meet Illinois and Indiana. Ohio State, with three wins and one loss, was in second place.

SMITH DEFEATS HAGEN

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Horton Smith, brilliant young Joplin (Mo.) professional, topped off a successful winter golf season by taking an 18-hole exhibition match from Walter C. Hagen, British open champion, here today, 2 and 1. Both played erratic golf, Smith turning in a medal score of 77 and Hagen 80 for the Glenwood course. Par is 72.

MILES WINS MARATHON

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—John C. Miles, Nova Scotia marathon runner, won a 15-mile road race from a field of 46 competitors here. Miles won the Boston marathon in 1926. William Reynolds of Galt was second, and Charles Snell of Toronto third. Miles' time for 15 miles was 1h. 23m. 50s.

F. J. Maerske Leads All-Events Table

Watertown (Wis.) Bowler Turns in 1939 in American Bowling Congress Tourney

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Hub Recreation Joliet Ill.	3063
Klinger's Bulcks, Watertown, Wis.	3041
Edelweiss, Chicago	3030
Potter Shoes, Cincinnati	3019
Garden No. 2, Detroit	3018
Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee	3015
Maynard Steel, Milwaukee	3006
Mooney's Cafe, Milwaukee	3001
Dunlap Tires, Cleveland	2989
Justin T. Flints, St. Louis	2970

DOUBLES

Peter Butler and W. F. Klecz, Chicago	1353
A. R. Kasal and J. W. Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn.	1326
Edward Carey and Charles O'Gorman, Saginaw, Mich.	1315
S. K. Watson and J. H. Sounheim, Chicago	1308
Jules Lellinger and G. E. Geiser, Chicago	1302
J. D. Riley and Harry Lembke, Kansas City	1301
A. H. Schwind and H. G. Pedrick, Dover, N. J.	1294
M. J. Gaines and W. F. Sullivan, Elizabeth, N. J.	1281
Ralph Pehrson and George Gratz, Chicago	1280
H. J. Ploch and Stanley Staszkiewicz, Chicago	1276

SINGLES

J. G. Davis, Chicago	723
Cass Grygier, Detroit	704
O. O. Olson, Danville, Ill.	701
R. K. Woughby, Chicago	693
Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee	692
Ira Bass, Columbus	689
William O'Donnell, Kansas City	685
N. A. Butler, Chicago	684
H. M. Vahn, Milwaukee	679
Peter Tabellion, Canton, O.	677

ALL-EVENTS

F. J. Maerske, Watertown, Wis.	1939
Peter Butler, Chicago	1936
Anthony Buonomo, Rochester, N. Y.	1932
P. E. Hafeman, Milwaukee	1911
J. J. Quinn, Salt Lake City	1896
James Handy, Hammond, Ind.	1892
Charles Trska, Philadelphia	1892
B. J. Krause, Chicago	1884
William O'Donnell, Kansas City	1880
L. F. Stachowiak, Milwaukee	1879

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Duffy's Florals, star team of the Randolph Bowling League in this city, disappointed 5000, the largest crowd in the history of the American Bowling Congress, when they failed to compile a big score in the twenty-ninth annual tournament at Dexter Park Pavilion here Friday night. The Duffy Florals, led by Dominick de Vito, rolled 2935, third highest on their squad and way outside of the first 10 in standing among the quintets.

It looked as though the Florals might do something when they started out with 1048 in their first game, but they slipped to 925 and their final was 962. Edward Krems, leader in the Chicago all-star individual league, made the high contribution of 620 for three games.

Lindsay's Hy-los, a group of youngsters on the same squad as the Florals, hit the high peak of the day's scoring with 2957, but that lacked 13 pins of getting into the first 10. Brucks of Chicago were second on this squad with 2947, while Knoblack's Tires of Newport, Ky., scored 2923, to lead the other squad.

Ralph Pehrson and George Gratz of Chicago took eighth place in doubles with a total of 1280. H. J. Ploch and Stanley Staszkiewicz, Chicago, broke into tenth with 1276. No changes occurred in singles. In all events a new leader appeared in F. J. Maerske, captain of the Klinger Bulcks of Watertown, Wis., who are holding second place among the quintets. Maerske gave 701 in the five-man event, 611 in doubles and 625 in singles, for a total of 1939. This is three pins better than the bid made the day before by Peter Butler of Chicago. P. E. Hafeman, Milwaukee, took fourth place with 1911.

BOSTON Y. C. CRUISE TO START JULY 14

Boston Yacht Club plans to gather its fleet July 13 at Marblehead and weigh anchor on the following day for the first racing run of the annual cruise, it was announced Friday, following a meeting of the regatta committee at the clubhouse, Rowe's Wharf. Commodore William W. Nichols presided. It will not be decided until Tuesday evening just where the boats will head for.

More than 35 power and sail craft went on the cruise last season, which broke a club precedent in that the fleet took a course through the Cape Cod Canal and westward to Buzzard's Bay and the Vineyard and Long Island sounds, instead of the usual sail toward the rock-bound coast of Maine.

MAGEE TO HELP COACH THE CUBAN TRACK TEAM

BRUNSWICK, Me. (AP)—John J. Magee, Bowdoin College track coach, announced that he had accepted an offer to assist this summer in coaching the Cuban track team in preparation for the Latin-American Olympics, to be held in Havana next February. The offer, he said, came from James Kendrigan, commissioner of athletics, University of Havana, who indicated Magee would be asked especially to assist the weight men. The Bowdoin coach for the past two years had accompanied the American Olympic teams to Europe.

TABERSKI WINS TWO

NEW YORK—Frank J. Taberski, world champion at pocket billiards, pulled up on even terms with Andrew St. Jean Friday by winning both afternoon and evening matches. In the afternoon Taberski won, 125 to 78, going out with an unfinished run of 34. The match required 14 innings. The evening match went 12 innings and the score was 125 to 72.

COLLEGE BASEBALL

Virginia 6, New York University 5
Georgia 10, South Carolina 6.
Duke 2, Pennsylvania State 1.
Drexel 7, Lynchburg 2.
Lafayette 8, Temple 7.
Wash. and Lee 7, Princeton 2.
Illinois 4, Millsaps 3.
No. Carolina 9, Pennsylvania 5.
Southwestern 2, Iowa 0.
Mississippi 5, Indiana 2.

STANLEY CUP IS WON BY BRUINS

Boston Beats Rangers Two Straight for Final Honors in Hockey

STANLEY CUP SERIES (Final)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	2	0	4	1	4
N. Y. Rangers	0	2	1	4	0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Boston Bruins are the new holders of the Stanley Cup for the next year. For the third time in the quarter of a century of competition for the trophy, a team representing an American city is the premier club of the game.

They won the final game of the playoff series in the same workmanlike style they have shown all season. Singly and in combination they stopped every effort of the Rangers, and only a chance long shot prevented a shutout. The score was 2 to 1. Thus ends the most successful season in the history of hockey.

Boston did most of the attacking that threatened seriously, with Gainor and Shore making most of the trouble for the Rangers. The Ranger spares were also active with a pass from Thompson to Murdoch, in which the latter missed the net by a slight margin, the closest. A perfect pass from Gainor to Weiland was badly bungled by the substitute center, who sent the puck far from the net in a hurried try. Another try by Gainor from center ice got past Abel but was just stopped by Roach. Hitchman took two penalties for foul play but Shore played most carefully and was well within the rules. No score came for either side. Patrick tried several fancy combinations late in the period, but none worked effectively.

Rangers Start Attack

The Rangers started the attack in the second session, while Boston was inclined to stall. A series of penalties followed, equally divided. But about three-quarters through the session Oliver took the puck at mid ice when Shore, who had just blocked a Ranger combination, passed to him, and dribbling through Abel and Bourgeault, who were the Ranger defense men at the moment, flipped the puck past Roach for a goal, that evaded the goalie completely. Boston made several more tries, but Roach stopped shots by Clapper followed by a rebound try by Weiland, and later a try by Oliver. Two tries by William Cook were both stopped by Thompson, in the same place, from close to the boards, and later a try by Hitchman with Clapper shooting on the rebound, met a like fate.

Keeling Maintains Record

Keeling maintained his brilliant record for the playoffs by scoring the Ranger goal early in the final session, when he got the puck in mid ice and a straight shot passed by Thompson into the net from beyond the blue line.

But the new champions set right to work to overcome this chance success, and though effective work by Roach stopped all the early attacks, a final drive by Oliver and Carson scored the winning goal on a pass from the wingman to Carson, which went in on a swift shot, with less than two minutes to spare. In desperation, Patrick sent in five forwards but Shore saved the ensuing scramble, and the bell ended further tries. The summary:

BOSTON	N. Y. RANGERS
Galbraith, Gainor, lw	rw, W. Cook, Thompson
Carson, Weiland, Mackay, c	c, Boucher, Murdoch
Oliver, Clapper, rw	lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Vail
Hitchman, Owen, ld	rd, Abel, Vail, Bourgeault
Shore, Owen, rd	ld, Johnson, Bourgeault
Thompson, g	g, Roach

Score—Boston 2, N. Y. Rangers 1. Goals—Oliver, Carson for Boston; Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Oliver for Boston. Referees—George J. Mallinson and Robert W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONS

1893—Montreal A. A. A.
1894—Montreal A. A. A.
1895—Montreal Victorias.
*1896—Winnipeg Victorias.
†1896—Montreal Victorias.
1897—Montreal Victorias.
1898—No matches.
1899—Montreal Victorias.
1900—Montreal Shamrocks.
1901—Winnipeg Victorias.
1902—Montreal.
1903—Ottawa Senators.
1904—Ottawa Senators.
1905—Ottawa Senators.
1906—Montreal Wanderers.
1907—Montreal Wanderers.
1908—Montreal Wanderers.
1909—Ottawa Senators.
1910—Montreal Wanderers.
1911—Ottawa Senators.
1912—Quebec Bulldogs.
1913—Victoria B. C.
1914—Toronto St. Patricks.
1915—Vancouver Maroons.
1916—Montreal Canadiens.
1917—Seattle.
1918—Toronto St. Patricks.
1919—Tie, Canadiens-Seattle.
1920—Ottawa Senators.
1921—Ottawa Senators.
1922—Toronto St. Patricks.
1923—Ottawa Senators.
1924—Montreal Canadiens.
1925—Victoria.
1926—Montreal Maroons.
1927—Ottawa Senators.
1928—New York Rangers.
1929—Boston Bruins.

*February. †December.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	3	1	.750
Los Angeles	3	1	.750
Portland	3	1	.750
Oakland	2	2	.500
Mission	2	2	.500
San Francisco	1	3	.250
Seattle	1	3	.250
Hollywood	1	3	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY

Oakland 6, Mission 1.
Los Angeles 10, Seattle 7.
Hollywood 15, Sacramento 4.
Portland 6, San Francisco 3.

UNION ELECTS TWO CAPTAINS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Nelson W. Nitchman of Schenectady will captain the Union College basketball team of next year, it was announced here. George G. Knight of Brooklyn will captain the swimming team, it also was announced.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 22

MELVILLE VAIL

New York Rangers, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in 1926-27 with Springfield in the Canadian-American Hockey League. He was born in Meaford, Ont., Can., July 5, 1906, and his summer address is Meaford, Ont. He is 6ft. in height, weighs 168 pounds, shoots left-handed and plays left wing or left defense. His record follows:

1920-21—Meaford, Ontario Hockey Association.
1921-22—Meaford, Ontario Hockey Association.
1922-23—Meaford, Ontario Hockey Association.
1923-24—Meaford, Ontario Hockey Association.
1924-25—North Bay Juniors, Northern Ontario Hockey Association.
1925-26—North Bay Juniors, Northern Ontario Hockey Association.
1926-27—Springfield, Canadian-American Hockey League.
1927-28—Springfield, Canadian-American Hockey League.
1928-29—Springfield, C.-A. H. L.—N. Y. Rangers, National H. L.

Illinois and Northwestern Undefeated in Two Sports

Go Through Intercollegiate Conference Swimming and Waterpolo Dual Meet Seasons With Victories in Every Contest

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE DUAL SWIMMING MEET STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Ag'st	P.C.
Illinois	5	0	240	115	1.000
Northwestern	4	0	186	96	1.000
Michigan	3	1	176	106	.750
Chicago	3	2	163	192	.600
Iowa	3	2	174	181	.600
Wisconsin	2	4	205	221	.400
Minnesota	1	3	127	157	.250
Indiana	1	5	161	265	.167
Purdue	0	5	128	227	.000

WATERPOLO STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Ag'st	P.C.
Illinois	5	0	28	4	1.000
Northwestern	3	0	41	10	1.000
Chicago	4	1	37	19	.800
Purdue	2	3	21	35	.400
Michigan	1	2	19	17	.333
Wisconsin	1	3	11	34	.250
Iowa	0	2	1	7	.000
Indiana	0	5	6	57	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Two swimming teams went through the dual meet season in the Intercollegiate Conference without encountering defeat. These were University of Illinois with five straight victories and Northwestern University with four straight. The Illinois team was well balanced, but it could not have defeated University of Michigan, winner of the Conference championship meet, or Northwestern if it had met them. In four dual meets, Michigan lost only to Northwestern in a close contest.

Twenty-two dual meets were held by nine members of the "Big Ten." Ohio State still being the only one without a team. The strong teams found it hard to get meets, especially with other strong teams: Northwestern, Michigan and Minnesota secured only four dates each. The latter, which has been one of the leading three for several years, showed surprising lack of talent this season, losing three of its dual meets and placing low in the Conference championships. The scores of all the dual meets were as follows:

Illinois	56	Chicago	15
Illinois	40	Iowa	31
Illinois	42	Wisconsin	29
Illinois	54	Indiana	17
Illinois	48	Purdue	23
Northwestern	37	Michigan	32
Northwestern	41	Minnesota	24
Northwestern	52	Indiana	19
Northwestern	50	Purdue	21
Michigan	45	Wisconsin	26
Michigan	50	Minnesota	21
Michigan	49	Indiana	22
Chicago	40	Iowa	31
Wisconsin	44	Chicago	27
Chicago	38	Indiana	33
Chicago	43	Purdue	28
Iowa	36	Wisconsin	35
Iowa	36	Minnesota	35
Iowa	40	Indiana	31
Minnesota	47	Wisconsin	24
Wisconsin	47	Purdue	24
Indiana	39	Purdue	22
Chicago	6	Purdue	3
Chicago	15	Wisconsin	10
Chicago	6	Iowa	1
Chicago	8	Indiana	1
Purdue	6	Wisconsin	3
Purdue	18	Indiana	3
Michigan	10	Indiana	0
Wisconsin	8	Michigan	3

Though he failed to do himself justice in the Conference championship meet, B. M. Liddle '31 of Iowa proved a consistent winner in dual meets. He compiled a total of 66½ points, winning firsts in all of the freestyle events, 40, 100 and 440-yard swims in several meets. His best event was the quarter-mile, and he was also used on relay teams.

H. B. Groh '29, Illinois, was second in points with 53½. He made most of his in the fancy diving, in which he showed great development this year, particularly in the performance of the more difficult dives. He also won some short sprint races and was used on relay teams. G. A. Webster '30, free-style swimmer at Illinois, who placed first last season, dropped to fourteenth with 29½ points this year.

The method of scoring the freestyle relay was changed, giving six to the winner and two points to the losing team. This made it necessary to split the points four ways in awarding individual points to the members of the losing relay team. Members of the losing medley team divide three points, the same as in previous seasons. The individual scoring was as follows:

B. N. Liddle '31, Iowa	66½
H. B. Groh '29, Illinois	53½
R. A. Winston '29, Indiana	44
A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern	41
J. H. Nickerson '30, Purdue	40
C. K. Oker '31, Chicago	38½
W. F. Stephenson '30, Chicago	34½
R. P. Walker '30, Michigan	33
A. F. Meyer '32, Wisconsin	33
J. R. Kelding '30, Illinois	33
R. L. Hinch '30, Northwestern	32½
E. L. Lange '30, Wisconsin	32
L. M. Davis '30, Wisconsin	31
G. A. Webster '30, Illinois	29½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Steel Trade in United States Unusually Strong—Break in Stocks

With steel mills operating near capacity and output failing to meet the demand, this week's trade indicators point to further gains for industry in the United States.

Advances in the price of iron ore and pig iron, and heavy backlogs which are in no wise diminishing, reflect the strength of the steel market.

A larger volume of money turnover during the week ended March 23, as compared with the previous week and the corresponding week of 1928, has been reported by the Department of Commerce. Fewer freight car loadings were recorded during the latest reorted week, however, than in either the previous week or the like week of last year.

High call money rates brought the New York Stock Market into the limelight this week. The selling movement which began last week continued into the early part of this week, culminating in a break that decreased the average value of industrial stocks 22½ points. More than half of this decline was recovered, however, before the close of trading Thursday. The New York stock market was closed Friday and Saturday.

Textile markets continue active although, after a period of unusually brisk buying, some falling off in volume of sales has been reported. Several selections of cotton goods continue in steady demand. Prices have eased off somewhat, due to lower quotations for raw cotton which, influenced by the break in the stock market, declined sharply about the middle of this week.

A seasonally large turnover in retail trade is reported, aided by good weather and Easter buying.

British Employment Gains

British coal trade continues active although the demand is less urgent now that the cold weather is past. Employment figures show further improvement.

The current Government budget shows a surplus of £2,000,000 but payments to the debt sinking fund are £11,000,000 less than at a corresponding date last year, according to cable reports to the United States Department of Commerce. Year-end receipts are expected to result in a substantial surplus, however.

France's foreign trade reports continue unfavorable. Imports for February exceeded exports by 1,044,000,000 francs. For that month a year ago the adverse balance was 53,000,000 francs.

Reports from South America show Bolivian trade to have held the improvement made earlier in the year. Uneasiness is expressed for the future. Government salaries are still in arrears, and employers are reducing salaries and forces. Profits are smaller than a year ago, and some large firms are reported to be conducting business at a loss.

Good Conditions in Chile

Brazilian trade is still extremely dull, and the foreign exchange has weakened.

Chilean reports are more encouraging. Wholesale turnover is high, retail trade in Santiago has improved steadily and manufacturing industries report gains and a good outlook.

The outlook in the Far East is more promising. Dullness is reported from Japan but sentiment is cheerful as regards the future. Conditions around Hong Kong and Canton are considered more promising than for some time.

The three leading European stock markets developed firmness late this week. London displayed a particularly cheerful tone, and sentiment was improved by the arrival of substantial consignments of gold.

Practically all leading stocks on the Paris Bourse were moving upward, while at Berlin on the last day before the holiday trading opened with a firm tone and advances were scored all round.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The break in prices was so severe that if it had developed in a different manner an important technical indication of substantially lower prices would have been given. Previous levels of support were broken. But the extreme declines of Tuesday were largely recovered on the same day, and there was further substantial recovery in succeeding sessions. In other words, the bearish indication was quickly taken back. The decline, therefore, may be viewed as a temporary incident and without significance as regards the long-term trend of prices.

Colwell & Co., Boston: Undoubtedly the technical position of the market has been greatly improved. A weak long following has been eliminated, while a substantial short interest has been built up. Other than the determined efforts on the part of the Federal Reserve authorities to check the flow of funds into speculative channels, there appears to be nothing on the horizon to warrant a collapse in security values.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The severe break of the past week has accomplished three things: It has decreased loans in one week by $144,000,000 It has placed the market in a better technical position than in months; the buying on the break was by "strong," not by "weak," interests, and it has demonstrated that the Federal Reserve System, by inducing the banks to cooperate, still have some control over the situation. Those who suffered in the recent decline will naturally blame anyone but themselves, and probably the Federal Reserve System. The latter, as we see it, has done its plain duty in trying to safeguard business. There is no intention of forcing a crisis, but the surest way of discouraging the excessive use of credit is to make it expensive. This speculators, rather than the Reserve Board, have done by bidding for more than was readily available. We see nothing unsound in the situation, but we do see the frequently repeated need for caution. If such a break will induce moderation, will lead to more careful examination of values as based on earnings, and comparison of earnings to prices before making commitments, it will not have been in vain.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We believe the credit crisis has definitely passed. Although call money may be high for a few days after the first of the month, after that we look for easier conditions. We expect a resumption of the main uptrend in the better grade industrials, but further declines in inflated specialties. In the general market some selling in the nature of a secondary reaction will probably be witnessed, and may be used to accumulate stable stocks.

A. E. Masten & Co.: The market has experienced its second major correction in a period of less than three months, but we are yet too close to the incident to determine its full extent with any degree of accuracy. Ordinarily a break such as that witnessed on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week may be expected to have various subsequent phases, and it is quite likely that the current reaction will be followed by periods of intermittent strength and weakness until the market "finds itself" and comes to a determination of basic values from which another resumption of the advance could ensue.

CHICAGO COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	20.12	20.16	20.12	20.16	20.13
July	20.16	20.25	20.15	20.25	20.17
Oct.	20.05	20.20	20.01	20.20	20.10
Dec.	20.10	20.23	20.06	20.22	20.09

Stock Exchanges Closed

The New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb and all commodity markets were closed Friday. Stock exchanges generally throughout the country also were closed. The securities markets also were closed Saturday, but the New York Produce Exchange was open. All other commodity markets were closed.

RECORD AUTO PARTS SALES

Accessory Business Indicates Greatest Half Year in Industry

NEW YORK—Manufacturers of automotive parts and equipment, keeping pace with record car and truck production, have had the greatest first quarter in history of the industry, and in all probability will have a record first half. Wholesalers of service parts, accessories and shop equipment also enjoyed better business than last year, says the Motor & Equipment Association.

Shipments of parts, accessories and garage equipment manufacturers to vehicle makers and wholesale trade in February reached an index of 212 per cent of January, 1925 base, which is 100, a new record high, compared with 188 in January, this year, 171 in February, last year, and 146 in February, 1927. Both shipments of parts and accessories to car makers and of garage repair equipment to the trade scored record increases.

Although figures for March are not available, original equipment makers, as well as makers of service parts and garage equipment for wholesale trade, operated throughout March at levels considerably ahead of last year, assuring a record first quarter.

Wholesalers of service parts, accessories and shop equipment had an aggregate February sales volume of 5 per cent ahead of January, 1928. Sales figure of 105 per cent for February compares with 114 per cent in January, this year.

The shorter month and unfavorable weather in some north middle western states had some deterring effects on wholesalers' business. Preliminary reports from wholesalers indicate March business has been active.

The greatest gain in the manufacturing division was by manufacturers supplying motors, bodies, parts and accessories to car and truck makers for original equipment. The index figure for this group rose to 243 per cent of January, 1925, index, a record, compared with 212 per cent in January, 187 in February, last year, and 158 in February, 1927. This increase reflects heavy production in car and truck industry and increased patronage of parts specialists by vehicle makers.

Shipments by manufacturers of service parts to wholesale trade in February were 136 per cent, compared with 128 per cent in February, last year, and 100 per cent in February, 1927.

60 P. C. OF COUNTRY'S MANUFACTURES PUT OUT BY 7 STATES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seven states out of the 48 in the Union were credited today by a Commerce Department study with producing 60 per cent of the country's total of manufactured products in 1927. National output of manufactured goods for the year was valued at $62,721,375,881, and New York reported $9,406,751,185, or 15 per cent of that sum.

Pennsylvania was placed next with a 1927 manufacturing output of $6,715,563,455; and then followed Illinois, $5,386,008,235; Ohio, $5,230,323,268; Michigan, $4,244,941,132; New Jersey, $3,417,450,248; and Massachusetts, $3,317,851,888. The average number of wage earners for 1927 in these states employed in manufacturing was 8,353,325. New York had 1,072,284 of these; Pennsylvania, 987,414; Ohio, 669,097; Illinois, 623,468; Massachusetts 578,068; Michigan, 488,856; and New Jersey 408,010.

ALL UNITED ARTISTS PRODUCTIONS TO BE MERGED, SAYS SCHENCK

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Merger of all United Artists production companies, studios and theaters into an organization capitalized at approximately $20,000,000 is under way, Joseph M. Schenck, president of United Artists, announced on his arrival here from New York.

Sale of one half interest in the combination to Warner Brothers is being negotiated, Mr. Schenck said.

The merger, which Mr. Schenck said is certain, will bring together the companies of Gloria Swanson, Charles Chaplin, D. W. Griffith, Samuel Goldwyn, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Joseph M. Schenck Feature Productions, the United Artists Theaters and the Art Cinema Company.

WHEAT AND CORN PRICES ARE EASIER

CHICAGO (AP)—Rains in the Southwest, together with failure of the Liverpool market to follow Thursday's advance here, led to early downturns in Chicago wheat values today. Predictions of heavy arrivals of wheat at Liverpool were current.

Opening ⅝c to 1⅛c off, corn, oats and provisions were also easier, corn starting at ¼c to ⅝c decline, and subsequently keeping near the initial range.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—March 1.17⅞@1.18, May 1.20¾@1.21, July 1.23⅞@1.24⅛, Sept. 1.26⅛@⅜. Corn—March .91, May .93⅜@⅝, July .96⅜@⅞, Sept. .97¾. Oats—March .46¼, July .45½.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅛@⅝c net lower, corn unchanged to 1c higher, oats varying from ⅜c decline to ¼c advance, and provisions unchanged to 15c. down.

BUTTER PRODUCTION STILL INCREASING

CHICAGO (AP)—Notwithstanding that butter prices have been reduced, stocks on the larger markets do not clear away well. Production is increasing, and in some instances receivers are finding it necessary to send goods to the freezers.

Meanwhile shippers are rushing butter to market. Two shipments a week where one had been made before are not uncommon, and express shipments are frequent.

Supplies of butter on practically all markets are largely of the better quality goods, scoring 90 points or above. Grades below that score are quite closely cleaned up. A feature is unusual narrowness of the price range between scores. In some places the spread between 87 score and 92 score is only 1 cent for the five scores.

WIDE RANGE IN WHEAT PRICES DURING WEEK

Two Days of Drastic Selling Followed by Recovery—Corn Market Strong

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Wheat prices had a wide range this week, suffering from a wave of general selling early in the period, while from the low point reached after two days of drastic liquidation, there was a recovery of nearly 4 cents.

Early in the week selling increased as holders were discouraged in the absence of anything bullish in the crop news neither here nor abroad to help them, while farm relief as a market issue appeared to have little influence.

Reports on winter wheat indicated that winter killing was less than usual, and at the present time the winter wheat belt has few bad spots, and even those not so bad but that favorable conditions from now on will permit a good crop. The acreage of winter wheat is much smaller than a year ago.

Spring wheat conditions promise to be favorable in this country as there is plenty of moisture in the northwest, but the remarkable drought in Canada continues. The Canadian reports indicate that the acreage will be unusually large as a great deal of new breakings were reported last fall.

Canada is getting rid of its surplus rapidly, but Canadian country marketings are still fair and Winnipeg receipts are much larger than a year ago. However, the prospects of disposing of the Canadian surplus appear to be brighter than for selling the American surplus before new crop.

The European conditions are not much changed. The crops came through the winter generally in good shape, contrary to the fears expressed earlier in the season. According to Liverpool the consumptive demand abroad is not specially active at the present time, and stocks are fairly liberal. On-passage supplies are about the same as a year ago.

Buying by non-European countries continues on an active scale, and this buying has been the salvation of the principal wheat sellers this year. The disappearance of wheat so far on the crop year has been about 100,000,000 bushels more than at the similar time last season, but total world's stocks are still much larger than a year ago.

The corn situation presents some points that are the reverse of those in wheat, and consequently stronger. Stocks in sight are smaller than a year ago, and the farm relief promises may be more effective in corn than in wheat, as farmers are offered the extra inducement of high live stock prices and excellent feeding profits, if the corn is held and fed where possible on the farms.

United States export business is probably over for the season, but enough corn has been cleared to remove the pressure from commercial stocks which are not specially heavy outside of Chicago. Domestic cash conditions appear strong.

Oats and rye sold off with other grains, but were relatively firm later. Oats receipts continue amazingly small in view of the supposedly large stocks back on the farms.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Commercial paper	5⅝@6	5¾
Customers' loans	5½@6	7¼
Collateral loans	6 @6½	7¼
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8	8
Four to six months	8	8

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York.	56¼c	56¼c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$72,000,000	$568,000,000
Year ago today	81,000,000	1,428,000,000
Balances	32,000,000	143,000,000
Year ago today	33,000,000	125,000,000
Exchgs for week	491,000,000	9,267,000,000
Bals for week	205,000,000	1,009,000,000
F R bank credit.	26,382,789	

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅛@5⅜
60 days	5⅜@5½
90 days	5⅜@5½
4 months	5⅜@5⅝
5 months	5⅜@5⅝
6 months	5⅜@5¾

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	5	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	5½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅝
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	7
Amsterdam	3½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	8	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	8	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.84⅝	$4.84⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 9-32	4.85⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅞	.0390⅜	.193
Belgium—belga	.1387⅝	.1388⅜	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅜	.193
Germany—mark	.2358½	.2371¾	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2663	.2665½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252½	.0252½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4003	.4007½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743	.1743	.1749
Norway—krone	.2665½	.2667	.268
Poland—sloty	.1125	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0440	.0440	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.00593⅝	.00593⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1509	.1514	.193
Sweden—krona	.2672	.2672	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1923¼	.1924	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0175⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.4925	.4925	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6245	.6250	*
India—rupee	.3644	.3644	.4866
Japan—yen	.4442	.4470	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stiments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4206¾	.4206	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1180	.1178	.3245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0088	1.0088	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.99⅞	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dolalr	.4250	.4250	.4985

*Par unsettled.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE

The All-American Cables, an affiliate of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, on Monday is taking over the management and operation of the United States & Haiti Telegraph & Cable Company's cable property in New York. As a result of this change, All-America Cable announces a reduction on the cost of messages to Venezuela by a direct submarine cable.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 4¼ per cent; discount rates, short bills 5⅛@5⅛ per cent; three months 5⅝ per cent.

General Electric Growth Impresses Business World

Earnings Rise—Huge Assets—Rapid Technical Progress—Generous to Stockholders

By G. R. ERICSON

Acknowledged to be the foremost manufacturer of electric equipment and appliances in the world, and credited with producing between 20 per cent and 25 per cent of the total output in its own field, General Electric Company is another of the industrial giants to which the student of investments is giving particular attention.

It is a company which has shown steady expansion in sales and earnings in the last decade, and one which has been generous to stockholders in the matter of extra and stock dividends.

The report for 1928 recently published proved that the company is maintaining its position as leader in the industry with sales of $337,189,422, as compared with $312,603,771, a gain of nearly 8 per cent, and the record high.

That efficiency is rising is indicated by the increase in net income, which was $54,153,806 after the usual heavy charges, or an increase of about 11 per cent over the 1927 net profit.

After dividends on the special $10-par stock this sum is equal to $7.15 a share on 7,211,481 shares, and compares with $6.41 a share on the common stock in the preceding year.

That the common stock should sell at the currently high price of 238, yielding only 2.10 per cent on the basis of the $4 regular and usual extra dividend of $1, is partly explained by earning power not explicitly reported and by some so-called "hidden equities," as well as by its position in the industry, its keen management and increasing assets.

In figuring General Electric's actual earning power a share, it would be proper to add the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and associated companies which for 1928 equalled about $1.62 a share, thus bringing the total earnings to $8.77 a share. Of this amount, the company's equity in Radio Corporation profits equals 50 cents a share on General's own stock.

Vast Investment Interests

The company has vast investment interests, and it is here that unknown values not entirely revealed to the public may furnish the basis for another "melon" within the next few years. The last big distribution of this nature was in 1925 when General Electric surprised the investment world by giving each shareholder one share of Electric Bond & Share Securities for each share of General Electric held.

Assuming that the holder of 100 shares of Electric Bond did not avail himself of the offer to buy new Electric Bond & Share stock in April, 1928, and again in October, 1928, each time in the ratio of one new for each three held, and at $80 and $90 respectively, he would now hold 300 shares of stock given as a bonus, the stock having been split three for one this month, and at present market price of $83, worth about $25,000. If the rights had been exercised, the former General Electric stockholder would today hold 531 shares of Electric Bond & Share stock.

To complete the story to date of General Electric distribution to stockholders, it may be pointed out that, in addition to $8 cash annually paid from 1918 to 1926, stock dividends of 4 per cent were paid in the years 1918 to 1921, 2 per cent in common stock and 5 per cent in special stock in 1922, 5 per cent in special stock in 1923, 1924 and 1925.

General Electric common stock was split four shares for one in May, 1926. Thus the holder of 100 shares of General Electric common stock 10 years ago, when the stock sold between 144 and 176, would today be the possessor, if he had exercised his Electric Bond rights, of 456 shares of General Electric, worth today at $238 a share $108,528, 22 shares of special stock at $11 a share, or $242, and 531 shares of Electric Bond, worth at $83 a share, $44,073, or a grand total of $152,843, to say nothing of large cash dividends.

Unusual Financial Strength

The outstanding strength of the company is revealed in the latest balance sheet which shows that total assets last year increased $31,840,454 to $440,920,978, and working capital jumped nearly $20,000,000 to $239,182,923 of which cash and government securities were $178,713,378. The cash account gained $68,372,881 alone in 1928, while the property account was about $3,000,000 less, despite the fact that $15,954,314 was spent during the year for additions.

Then there is the investment account which stood at $96,614,722, a gain of $6,284,100 for the year, and which includes 1,240,530 shares of Radio Corporation stock. The investments are carried on the books at cost as of time of acquisition. As the market value of Radio stock at $106 a share is alone worth $131,000,000, or $35,000,000 more than the book value of the entire investment account, it is logical to assume large "hidden" equities.

General Electric Company is in the forefront in the electrical engineering world, and its research department is continually bringing forth new developments in radio, television, photobroadcasting, talking movies, power transmission, artificial lighting, washing machine, vacuum cleaners, electric locomotives and motors.

Among new ideas or devices brought out last year were the developing a voltage of 3,600,000, highest ever recorded; the sending of sound over a beam of light; a new lighting unit for illuminating highways; a new system of cooling motors by use of hydrogen gas; a new method of elevator control; and the commercial development of a new colorimeter or color analyzer which automatically measures color and wave length of any substance.

The company is also advancing in the art of radio television and refrigeration. It is now producing and selling refrigerators at the rate of one a minute every day.

Operations Broadening

The company was incorporated in 1892 and since then has steadily increased its capital and broadened its field of operations. It has numerous plants distributed over the country and sales offices in the leading cities.

The average number of employees during 1928 totaled 73,526, compared with 72,981 in 1927. Their earnings last year averaged $1823 compared with $1792 in 1927.

The associated companies of General Electric are leaders in their various districts and countries. Business in Canada is handled by Canadian General Electric Company and the International General Electric Company takes care of the export business which in 1928 yielded a profit of $1,681,735 compared with $1,556,335 in 1927.

The company has close connections with leading utilities, and late last year is understood to have acquired an interest in Japan Bond & Share Company and in Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company, Ltd., which company holds a controlling interest in four of the large electrical engineering companies of Great Britain.

With the expansion taking place in the utility field, the enlarged demand for railroad electrical equipment, the increasing demand for radio devices and electric refrigerators, and the growth of the use of electrical equipment of all kinds, General Electric Company has a most promising outlook, and earnings for 1929 are expected to show a gain over 1928.

SMELTER MAKES GOOD SHOWING

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. Earns $6.82 a Share

In view of the lower prices that obtained for lead and zinc during 1928 as compared with 1927, the earnings of United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company amounting to $6.82 a share on the 351,117 shares of common stock (since increased to 570,562 shares by sale of 219,447 shares at $55) compared with $3.79 a share on the same amount of stock in 1927, is considered decidedly gratifying.

The better tone to both lead and zinc prices thus far in 1929 lends much promise to the prospects for this year. While earnings of the first two months amounting to $802,163 were at the annual rate of $5.45 a share on the increased common capitalization, or sufficient to more than cover three months' preferred dividends and two months' common dividends, there seems adequate basis for revising this estimate upward.

In the first place, the new money obtained from the sale of stock will be used to eliminate funded debt and thus divert to earnings available for dividends the sum of $450,000 which previously had been paid out in interest. This sum is equivalent to 79 cents a share of common.

Then, of course, there is the more flexible factor of rising lead and zinc prices. Fractional changes in the price of lead can be translated into fairly large increases in earnings a share of stock, in view of the company's large output of mined lead for each share of stock.

Earnings for the first two months of this year were realized prior to the sharp advance in lead prices which has resulted in the current level of 7.75 to 8⅛ cents a pound. Current quotations are approximately 1 cent a pound above the average of the first two months of the year, and 1½ cents a pound above the average for the entire 1928 year.

In the case of zinc, the prevailing market is 6.60 cents a pound or a quarter-cent above the average of the first two months and virtually sixtenths of a cent above the 1928 average.

While the company does not present figures showing the output of the various metals produced, the tonnage of ore mined at the several properties was considerably above 1927. Work in Alaska showed progress, and $2,065,761 of the $2,556,722 expended on property and investment account during 1928 was used in Alaska.

While the Dec. 31, 1928, financial statement indicated a very comfortable status with current assets of $12,026,469 and current liabilities of $3,749,638, this position has been further strengthened by the proceeds of the sale of 219,447 shares of common stock at $55 a share, which brought in something in excess of $12,000,000. In retiring the $8,000,000 5½ per cent bonds at 104 something like $8,500,000 will be required, leaving the company with $3,500,000 to further buttress its working capital position.

Without giving any weight to the improvement in metal prices during the last month, United States Smelting, based on earnings of the first two months plus the estimated saving to be effected by elimination of interest charges, is earning at the rate of approximately $6.50 a share on the increased capital.

The higher prices prevailing for lead and zinc, if maintained throughout the balance of the year, should allow the company to earn considerably better than twice the current $3.50 annual dividend.

STOCK MARKET'S DECLINE DOES NOT DEPRESS BUSINESS

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun's weekly review of business says: No features of the commercial situation have compared in general interest with the striking financial movements of the present week.

Early acute depression on the stock exchange, extending to markets for cotton and grains, reflected the increased credit tension, with the highest call loan rate in nearly a decade. The monetary position remains abnormal, but banking support quickly relieved the speculative unsettlement, and only in isolated instances was special hesitation in trade observed.

Confidence continues to be the predominant sentiment in mercantile and industrial circles, being sustained by the favorable record of the quarterly period now ending, and added momentum to business progress is imparted by the stimulus of a new season.

The large volume of the Easter turnover has given another proof of the high level of the public buying power, employment of labor is rising as outdoor work broadens, and important manufacturing lines disclose unusual activity.

Even the recent exceptional average of steel output is being exceeded now, with many plants operating at practical capacity, and the status of most of the principal metals is one of buoyancy.

Not every branch of enterprise reveals the same measure of expansion in demand and improvement in prices, and some unsatisfactory phases exist, but the main trend is toward expansion.

Weekly bank clearings were $13,614,535,000, an increase of 25.2 per cent, over a year ago.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Mar.	1.18	1.18⅜	1.17½	1.18¼
May	1.20⅜	1.21⅝	1.20⅜	1.21⅜
July	1.24⅛	1.24⅝	1.23¾	1.24⅝
Corn				
Mar.	.91	.92⅛	.91	.92⅛
May	.93½	.94¼	.93⅜	.94¼
July	.96⅞	.97½	.96½	.97⅜
Oats				
Mar.	.45	.45	.44⅜	.44⅜
May	.46¼	.46½	.46	.46½
July	.45½	.45⅝	.45⅜	.45⅝
Lard				
Mar.	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05
May	12.20	12.22	12.20	12.22
July	12.55	12.60	12.55	12.57

WOMEN MAKE HEADWAY AS INVESTORS

Large Incomes and Holdings in Leading Enterprises Shown in Survey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The prominent part which women in the United States are taking in business and financial circles is emphasized in a report just issued by the statistical department of Lawrence Stern & Co.

The study was based on data from governmental and private channels, and showed that approximately 41 per cent of the individual wealth of the country is controlled by women.

The statement says: "Today women comprise the majority of stockholders in our largest corporations. They comprise something over 50 per cent of the 454,596 stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

In the United States Steel Corporation there are more than 50,000 women stockholders—over 50 per cent. They also comprise 50.48 per cent of the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Women predominate in many other corporations, such as Westinghouse Air Brake Company and the National Biscuit Company.

Women's increased financial activity is further reflected in the customer lists of large investment houses. Inquiry revealed that 35 to 40 per cent of the customers of leading institutions are women, with the ratio steadily increasing.

Analysis of government income tax figures revealed interesting data regarding the financial status of women.

In 1926, the most recent year for which returns have been fully tabulated, women making individual returns paid taxes on $3,297,527,089. Individual men, including men reporting as heads of families, paid on a total of approxmately $4,741,136,187. The exact ratio was 41 per cent of the total for the women, and 59 per cent for the men. These figures, however, do not tell the whole story, because the larger part of the taxes paid was on joint returns of husband and wife, in which class there were some $13,555,920,041.

Further analysis of individual income tax returns discloses that 139 women paid taxes on incomes in excess of $500,000, and 44 on net incomes of more than $1,000,000. On the other hand, individual returns of men showed that only 123 paid on net incomes of $500,000, and 42 on incomes of $1,000,000.

Women's wealth is shown to be the greatest in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California.

Startling as these figures are, it seems quite safe to predict even greater strides on the part of women in further accumulating wealth. Women in every walk of life are taking seriously the problem of intelligently administering the funds left to them or earned by them. They are no longer content to rely upon the advice of some masculine friend or relative, nor do they allow the family lawyer or executor to handle their investments for them.

Women are quick to investigate opportunities of widening the scope of their knowledge and take advantage of the investment education offered by banking institutions. The extent of this response is demonstrated by the fact that a Detroit bank recently formed an investment class and found itself literally besieged by more prospective students than it could handle.

With woman already in control of more than 41 per cent of the Nation's individual wealth, and alert to her financial power, it is difficult to set any limit to her continued progress.

HIRST MAINTAINS HIS ORIGINAL VIEW ON SALE OF NEW SHARES

LONDON (AP)—Sir Hugo Hirst, chairman of the board of the British General Electric Company, last night replied to representatives of American shareholders en route to London aboard the liner Aquitania, who have protested against conditions under which new shares have been issued by the British company.

Thomas L. Chadbourne and Herbert Bayard Swope, had signified to Sir Hugo their surprise at action of the British stockholders in confining permanent ownership of the new shares to British subjects.

Sir Hugo tonight replied by wireless to Mr. Chadbourne.

"I have your message and am sorry you persist in misunderstanding and mistrusting our actions," the wireless read. "Our meeting held Thursday was purely formal as it dealt with machinery for carrying out resolutions already passed and requiring no confirmation.

"I felt it my duty to communicate to shareholders and to the general public the plan submitted to us by the British Foreign & Colonial Corporation. This plan was neither discussed nor approved by that meeting. I have laid it down repeatedly in my cable to you that my discussions with you must be subject to the preservation of the principles laid down in my address to our shareholders at the meeting on the 13th.

"I stated then that a large body of British shareholders is essential to the welfare of our company, and to that I adhere. If you are prepared to agree that the welfare of the company is identical with the interests of the shareholders you represent. I am sure that we can come to an amicable understanding. If, however, you wish the interests of the company to be subordinate to temporary speculative operations, I am afraid we shall differ. I am looking forward to a personal exchange of views on these subjects on Monday next."

COTTON LEAD LOST BY MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The biennial census of the cotton industry just published by the Department of Commerce shows that Massachusetts has lost the distinction of being the leading cotton manufacturing state of the Union and that she is now superseded by North Carolina. The reason ascribed for the change in position of these states is the latter is realizing on natural advantages, such as proximity to source of supply, cheap labor and unrestricted working conditions.

In 1925 Massachusetts mills turned cut goods worth $345,864,000 or 20.2 per cent of the national total, but in 1927 this value had fallen to $284,706,000, or only 18.2 per cent of the total. North Carolina, meantime, had slipped from $316,069,000 in 1925 to $310,299,000 in 1927, but her percentage of the total had increased from 18.4 to 19.8, and she held undisputed possession of first place.

There were 15 fewer mills in Massachusetts in 1927 as compared with 1925, but in the same two years North Carolina had an increase of 10.

BANK STOCK SPLIT-UP

A four-for-one stock split-up is planned by the Second National Bank of Boston. Stockholders will hold a special meeting May 1 to vote on the proposition.

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March 31, 1922,	$147,608.20	March 31, 1926,	$1,208,168.28
March 31, 1923,	$272,463.58	March 31, 1927,	$1,557,991.60
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Dec. 31, 1928, $2,615,836.59
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FALL RIVER COTTON CLOTH PRICES EASY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Mills showed a willingness to shade prices on future contracts this week in the local cloth market, with business dropping off to an extent thought not warranted even just before Easter.

Sateens which have figured largely in the month's business showed up appreciably, but prices are still firm at 11¼ cents for the 4:37s, and 10¼ cents for the 4:70s.

THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

Behind the Scenes With Roxy

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

AS IN olden Biblical times, the singers and musicians were given the greatest respect and the highest places, so today at the Roxy Theater, the musicians who form part of the great Sunday afternoon Blue network concerts are given distinction and honor. This honor is accorded them not only by the public which enjoys their beautiful symphonic music, but by those directly in charge of their activities. This was evidenced to the writer recently when on the occasion of Roxy's second anniversary, a visit was paid to the studio from which emanate the so familiar programs of "the impresario of the air."

The Roxy Theater is a little city in itself. Therefore, in order to gain admittance into the studio, one must use the stage elevator, which is used by principals, choruses and all others engaged in the production. On the main floor, in came a group of very much made-up dancers and crowding in after them came the musicians.

It was a full car and soon one heard a pounding on the door, as the elevator ascended. A dapper little gentleman in a tan and lavender striped bath robe entered. We recognized him as Erno Rapee. "This elevator is not for the girls at this time of the day," he said. "Musicians, first, always on Sunday." It was said in a good-natured, whimsical way and immediately established a friendly relationship between the conductor and the men of the orchestra.

On the upper floor of the huge theater, we trooped in, to go to a specially built visitors balcony, where a few chosen spectators are permitted to witness the radiocast. Rapee continued the bantering note with his men and immediately put them to work rehearsing individual groups in the symphonies they were to play. The violins came first and they just didn't seem to be in tune, whereupon the conductor issued forth with "it sounds like three cigar boxes" and beating vehemently and most enthusiastically with his baton, he said "Pap-pah-pah," singing the music and finishing up with an approving "atta boy" and "now we know what's what."

Then in at the dot of 2 came Roxy. We hadn't had an opportunity to see at close range this genius of the motion picture of the air in many years and we found a transformed man. Out of the old show-man type had come a new and dignified master of the microphone as well as of himself. In a quiet and calm voice, he announces his Sunday afternoon programs with a feeling and sympathy for the day. Then he seats himself on a high chair, with the listening ear, always ready to detect the slightest musical flaw in the program. One can readily see that according to Roxy, the air programs must express perfection. Then when the number is over, he goes over to Rapee and pats him on the back in tender approval.

Another interesting experience, too, is to watch the singers and dancers of the Roxy production come in to the little balcony in the radio for a soothing few moments of this symphonic music. They look incongruous in their stage makeup, but here and there one of them has a friend in the orchestra, and he nods approval of a special favorite number and then goes off to do his bit on the stage. All look searchingly for a word or nod of approval from Roxy and when he is not too busy urging the orchestra to increase their fortissimos, he smiles up in a welcome how-do-you-do.

Good fellowship seems to pervade the theater and as you walk down the six flights of stairs and catch a glimpse of an occasional artist going out to do his bit, you are not at all surprised that the friendliness which pervades this entertainment house goes out in such a sympathetic manner over the air.

The Listener Speaks

FRIDAY evening was appropriately marked for radio listeners by a number of special radiocasts. Prominent in several of these were parts of Wagner's "Parsifal," which composed the regular WJZ "Slumber Music" program at 11 o'clock, eastern time, also. The "Good Friday" music from this opera was the central feature of the coast-to-coast Kodak radiocast through Columbia at 10 p. m. It was played well by a good orchestra which also contributed a selection of favorite Victor Herbert melodies following his "Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life," sung by Richard Crooks, who was guest artist for the occasion.

Another selection of favorite Victor Herbert melodies from "The Serenade," for the most part was included in one of the best regular Friday programs—the Cities Service Hour. A sacred touch was given to this concert, too, by the introduction of "Rock of Ages," beautifully sung by the Cavaliers, who also offered the Negro spiritual, "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen." The opening number by the orchestra was Albert Ketelby's widely appreciated "In a Monastery Garden," in which the monks' chant was sung with unusual slowness and feeling by the Cavaliers.

A number which made this presentation of special interest was the "Moon of the Fallen Leaves" which was given its premiere through the radio. It is the work of a young German composer, Bruno Reibold, who has dedicated it to the director of the Cities Service orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, himself the composer of the march with which the program closes each week. The new composition possesses a simplicity of melody and orchestration which carries with it great charm. It is just as poetic as the title suggests and this poetry of motion in nature is so expressed as to appeal to very many of today's music lovers.

Both the singers and the orchestra did excellent work in the rest of the program which ranged from one of Lee Sims' characteristic rhapsodies as a piano solo, to Rudolf Friml's "Minuet" and Grieg's "Two Norwegian Dances."

The growing internationalism of radiocasting was demonstrated by the dedication of this concert to the city of Toronto, in which it is interesting to note, the first station outside of the United States to join regularly in an American radiocast chain is located. Station CFRB will begin this association with the Columbia System on Sunday, April 21.

D. M.

Radiocasting Still Out in Portugal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lisbon

PORTUGAL is one of the only countries of Europe, if not the only one, where there is no regular or regulated radiocasting. This is not due to any lack of interest on the part of the Portuguese people in matters connected with wireless, but to the difficulties and obstacles to any expansion, especially of radiocasting, produced by the want of any official rules or regulations.

In Portugal, as a matter of fact, only receiving stations are permitted to amateurs of wireless telegraphy, the use of wireless telephonic communication being practically nonexistent, and transmission stations prohibited. Only two amateurs in Lisbon, owing to a special concession from the Government, transmit orchestral concerts and these only occasionally.

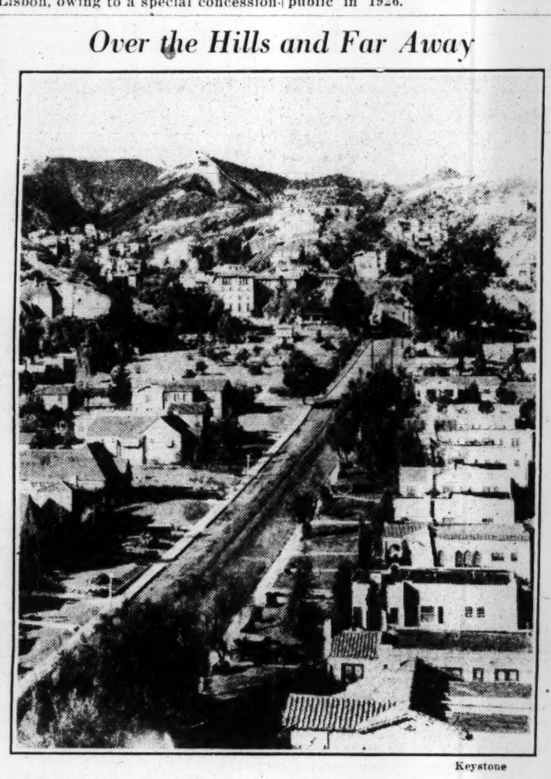
As to amateur listening-in stations, no one appears to know how many there are in Portugal, but about 4000 are calculated.

With regard to commercial and official radio telegraphy, Lisbon only possessed the naval station of Monsanto to transmit and receive wireless messages until the Radio Marconi Company was established here. Monsanto station has a large staff—a group of officers, another of sergeants and a considerable corps of subaltern telegraphic officials.

There is also a central wireless station in the Ministry of Marine and a listening-in station at Gravato. There are besides a radio-goniometric station at Cascaes and wireless telegraphy stations at Faro, Sagres Oporto, Funchal (Madeira) and Horta (Azores). The Portuguese army has also stations at Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra and 15 other localities.

About six years ago a group of Portuguese representatives of the Radio Marconi Company commenced to negotiate a concession for a Portuguese company to establish the commercial exploitation of wireless in this country. After long delays and innumerable alterations exacted by the Government in power at the time, the concession was granted and the Portuguese Radio Marconi Company founded. The concession was given in 1922, but the statutes were only finally approved in 1925, and the station was opened to the public in 1926.

Over the Hills and Far Away



Keystone

A row of the little homes of Hollywood, Calif., with their predominant note of red tile and stucco, leading up, like a flight of stairs, to the more imposing residences which cluster among the hills.

Detroit Voting on Rapid Transit; First Unit to Cost $91,000,000

Surface Car System and Bus Lines Reported Inadequate to Accommodate Army of Workers in Industries—Ballot Calls for Bond Issue of $54,600,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Getting to work and home again, the world-wide problem of big cities and especially acute here, has entered the first stage of a solution as it concerns this rapidly growing municipality. A plan worked out with six years of engineering study by a city commission has been pronounced ready for decision by ballot and is to be put to the test April 1.

Eleven miles of double-tube subway and two of elevated track over the Ford plant at River Rouge are proposed for the first $91,000,000 unit of a city-wide "rapid transit plan" of four units. It sounds like a big order, but Maj. John P. Hallihan, chief engineer for the Rapid Transit Commission, notes that New York has 265 miles built or in the process and that even Tokyo is planning to cut 50 miles underground.

The Detroit idea is to dig this subterranean route cross-town to serve a crowded part of the city that has many big industries. Sixteen plants in this area, aside from hundreds of smaller ones, employ 138,000 workers, according to one estimate. That these men and women urgently need better means of getting to and from their destination is evident from a glance at the packed surface cars and buses that exist today even under the present system of working by many shifts.

Accommodations Overtaxed

Although 25 per cent of Detroit's population, according to the Rapid Transit Commission, go to work "under their own power," that is to say, driving their own four wheels, the remaining 75 per cent cannot be properly handled even by a municipally owned street car and bus system and a large private bus line.

The Detroit Street Railway Commission, which operates all surface lines and more than half the city's buses, reports that it cannot put any more cars on the tracks and get them successfully through the congested downtown district, which has reached the saturation point. For this reason the department of street railways has joined with the Rapid Transit Commission in drafting its subway.

Its most practical feature, say its supporters, is its flexibility. The portion now urged is only a part of the $251,000,000 project they ultimately hope to build. Yet this part, while serving as a temporary expedient to relieve the present situation, would also be the permanent basis for the larger system.

To meet immediate needs and speed up surface transportation, the proposed cross-town subway would tap 27 of the 29 surface lines and offer transfer privileges. Down-town street congestion problems would be relieved by an intersecting subway line, about a mile long, running under the thickest part of the traffic of Woodward Avenue, Detroit's Broadway. This would enable the present Woodward Avenue street car line to run underground and make some speed instead of dragging along at its present rate of four miles an hour in this section.

Two other short subway lines for street car use would be built beneath the business district on Grand River Avenue and on Gratiot Avenue. In both cases the construction would be suitable for later rapid transit use when the plan as a whole is finished, the authorities state.

And who will pay the bill? That question has not failed to bring out opposition. A financial spread has been worked out, however, which the Rapid Transit Commission offers as equitable enough to meet objections. The city will pay 17 per cent, the property owners who are benefited, 51 per cent and the remaining 32 per cent would come out of a 10-cent fare.

Bond Issue of $54,600,000

The benefiting property owners would not be assessed, however, until the subway was built and their values had mounted. To finance the job immediately bonds amounting to $54,600,000 have been put on the ballot.

The Citizens' Better Transportation Committee, the lay group backing the proposition, includes many men and women prominent in the industrial and social life of the city. They are aided by the District Board of Commerce, the Detroit Real Estate Board, the Merchants Association and other organizations.

The proposal has called forth no little opposition, however, especially from up-town store owners and from other persons who oppose the attendant taxation increase.

WABASH EARNINGS RISE

Wabash February net was $715,467, compared with $287,831 in February, 1928; two months' net $1,063,074, compared with $406,005.

High Quality Summer Programs Promised

DESCENDING prices of radio receiving sets and parts, added to the fact that radiocasters are planning to keep their programs at a continued high level of quality through the summer months, reveal the radio industry in a happy state. Highly optimistic views on the prospects of radio this year, both from the point of view of the listener and the dealer, were expressed by O. H. Caldwell, former radio commissioner, speaking recently before a gathering of Philadelphia dealers.

Mr. Caldwell predicted that from this year on, the public will come to the radio dealer for radio sets in increasing numbers and also for home movie apparatus, talking movies, film and record phonographs, wired wireless equipment and television equipment. All of this home entertainment apparatus of the future, in practical operation, centers about the familiar electrical circuits which the radio dealer knows best how to sell and service, he asserted.

"Here is the genesis," said Mr. Caldwell, "of a great new art and industry of home entertainment, destined to work a profound effect upon the home habits and living standards of the nation. Where the movies and the automobile once threatened to break up the home circle, radio restored the habit of spending evenings at home, and now a group of radio's half-cousins is being enlisted for further duty in home entertainment."

The former commissioner sees great opportunities for the radio public and the trade in the plans of stations and chains to carry on their outstanding program features throughout the summer months. In past years the summer season found programs lagging. This year will mark the beginning of "an all-year-round service of first-water interest," according to Mr. Caldwell.

Critic's "Sheer Joy"

DESCRIBED by one critic as "five minutes of sheer joy in the humor of existence," the overture to Mozart's opera, "The Marriage of Figaro," preceded by a brief musically illustrated talk on the composer, we find featured in Standard Symphony's program over the NBC on Thursday evening, April 4, at 7:30, coast time.

The delicacy of miniature things is expressed in Schubert's "Moment Musical" and Victor Herbert's "March of the Toys" from his operetta "Babes in Toyland." Bizet evidently had the young child and its playthings in mind when he composed his "Petite Suite d'Orchestra" for in its movements are a march to a "Trumpeter and Drummer," a berceuse or lullaby to "The Puppet," or doll, an impromptu "The Top," a duo, "Little Husband and Little Wife," and a miniature galop, "The Ball." KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO and KFI carry this program.

Bond House Anniversary

Halsey, Stuart & Co., the well-known bond house, are "sold" on the radio as a means of talking to the whole country. They announce their first anniversary program on Thursday evening, April 4.

They went on the air a year ago with an educational and entertainment program in behalf of sound investments. No direct appeal has ever been made to the public to deal with the sponsors. Advice was given by the "Old Counsellor," supplemented by music. Results were so satisfactory that hereafter the weekly program will be carried over 40 stations of the NBC, including the Pacific coast.

It is said that through correspondence and personal contact the program was found to have been beneficial as an influence against unwise speculation and in favor of sound, conservative investments. Bankers who have followed the program have written in large numbers approving the policy of a radio campaign against wild stock market gambling and against the practice of small investors of buying questionable, unknown securities from irresponsible brokers—a habit which the better business bureaus say costs the country $1,700,000,000 last year.

Iljinsky's Weird Tonality

Typically and essentially Russian, Iljinsky's "Orgies of the Spirits" from his Oriental Suite, "Noure et Anitra," has all the wild abandon and weird appeal of which he was a master. The Sonora Symphony Orchestra offers this on Thursday evening, April 4, in its 9:30 evening program over Columbia. By way of contrast the orchestra plays Chopin's dainty "Fantasie Impromptu," a few bars of which you will recognize in a familiar popular song, and Chaminade's "The Flatterer" where one can easily picture a dandy of the French court whispering blandishments in the tiny ear of a lady of the court.

Oliver Smith, well-known American tenor, sings "The Dream" from Massenet's opera "Manon," and serenades the senorita "Lolita." The vocal trio is first heard in "When Love Comes Stealing," and later in Berlin's "Roses of Yesterday."

Columbia makes this program available over WABC, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WKBW, WCAO, WCAU, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHP, WBBM, WOWO, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHK, WLBW, WMAL and WCCO.

A. D. H.

BARRIE GIVES MS. TO FUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Sir James Barrie has presented to the Newspaper Press Fund, through Major J. J. Astor, president of this year's Festival, the manuscript of his play, "The Twelve Pound Look." The manuscript will be put up to auction and sold for the benefit of the appeal which the fund is making this summer.

Oil Prospecting Permits Canceled

Secretary of Interior Reports Generally Favorable Reaction to Conservation Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, announces that 349 permits for oil prospecting on Government land have been canceled, and that 941 applicants for oil and gas permits have been called on to show cause why their permits should not be revoked.

William Spry, commissioner of the general land office, in a report to the secretary said the Interior Department committee which had been appointed to put into effect the oil conservation policies of President Hoover had just begun to function and in the next few days the "number of cases disposed of will increase very rapidly."

Mr. Wilbur said the general reaction to the conservation policy had been favorable, although in several western states there appeared to be some organized opposition. He said all cases that appeared to have been unjustly handled by the department would be reviewed in hearings over which he expected to preside.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Pritchard St., opp. Law Courts & Kerk St., opp. Anstey's

"FANNY" Symbolizing Pure Foods. Cleanliness and Service.
"Made in sight by men in white"

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New & used typewriters sold, exchanged and hired. Repairs to all makes.
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GAYNORS Ltd.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Distributors for Moffat Ranges, Vac-Trix vacuum cleaners & modern electrical fittings.
Show Room, GRAFTON HOUSE
c/o ELOFF & BREE STREETS
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Insure your cars through me and obtain "no claim" rebates on premiums up to 33 1-3 per cent. All classes of insurance effected. LUCIEN FRANCK, general agent and secretary, P. O. Box 934. Tel. Central 765.

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"DRESSMAKER"
Paper patterns cut to measurement, any design, fit guaranteed.
3/4 Hendersons Bldgs., Von Brandis St.

For best results sow
HOWIE'S TESTED SEEDS
Tested at our trial grounds for germination. Flower and vegetable for home & farm. Established over 40 years. Howie's Seed Stores, 49 Loveday St. and Cape Town.

FAIRHAVEN RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Charlton Terrace, Johannesburg
offers comfort and quietness. Pleasant grounds, 2 tennis courts, garages. Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church. Phone 00165. Tel. "Fairhaven," Johannesburg.

THE MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

Southern Rhodesia

BULAWAYO

SMART & COPLEY LTD.
Kodak Specialists
Developing, Printing, Enlarging
MAIN STREET, BULAWAYO

Australia

BRISBANE

GLADYS FROST
Teacher of Piano, Singing, Accompanying.
Can assist you to choose your piano
Treasury Chambers Phone Central 2899
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G. J. GRICE Ltd.
Sheet Music, Pianos, Player Pianos, Phonographs.
Catalogue on Application
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane

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QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE

V. C. SNEYD & CO.
Grocers and Provision Merchants
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Orders called for and delivered.

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J. W. EDWARDS
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Ask Your Grocer for "Havelock"
Self-Raising Flour.
FU. 6406

QUALITY *SATISFACTION*
Hairdressing
MENZIES' HOTEL
BOURKE ST., MELB. C.1
LADIES' SALON.....First Floor
GENTLEMEN'S.....Basement
CHARLES W. BADE C. 5581

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New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.
483 Collins Street, Melbourne C1

"THE CHALET" OLINDA
Guest House in the Hills
Home Comforts
Motorists welcome for luncheons, Afternoon Teas. Notice Board for directions at Olinda. E. & G. HAYES, Tel Olinda 25.

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WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER
Wristlet Watches Diamond Rings
Electric Plate Cutlery Repairs
Elizabeth House, 340 Lt. Collins St. C 6449

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Property of all classes for sale
Correspondence invited from Overseas
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Lee's
2 Howey Place
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also at
Chapel St., Prahran
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Wr. 1622
Ladies' Footwear a Speciality

THE FIVE TOWNS CHINA and GLASS STORE
M. MURRAY
"NOTED GIFT SHOP"
137 Glen Huntly Rd., ELSTERNWICK S4
Wr. 3737

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

The Waffle
COLLINS COURT
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET.
For Exquisite Teas and Luncheons
Melbourne C1. Tel. C.5984 (6 Lines)

GEORGETTE PTY LTD
HATS FROCKS SPORTWEAR
HARRINGTON'S BLDGS,
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MELBOURNE. C. 6722

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DAY FROCKS
COSTUMES
EVENING DRESSES
TO ORDER
MISS DOWER
(Paton & Dower)
Tel. C. 8254
York House
294 Lt. Collins St. C1.

Book Lovers' Library and Book Shop
239 Collins Street and at
Collins Way, Opp. Collins Court, C. 1
Belles-Lettres, Plays, Stationery
Art Photos of Australia, Novelties, etc.
Telephone F. 2261

FURNITURE
For Wholesale Trade Only
Office and Household Furniture of Every Description
D. FALLSHAW & SONS
1 Boundary Road, North Melbourne N1.
Phones F 4636 After office hours FU 7532
Ask for Fallshaw Furniture

TN CHUCK Fences & Gates
WIRE FENCE & GATE CO PTY LTD
3 BARKLY STREET
BRUNSWICK, N.10
Phone Brunswick 1287

"Ronalds' Central" Pty. Ltd.
FLORISTS
99 Swanston St.
MELBOURNE Vic.
Tels C3350 and 3120
WHY DO I SEND YOU FLOWERS—TO HELP, TO CHEER, AND TO MAKE GLAD

F. K. Cox & Co.
Home Furnishers Complete
365-9 Lonsdale St. Melb. C1. C.2531
180 Cr. Chapel & High Sts. Prahran S1. Wr. 2723
Factory, Newmarket W1 FU 5111
Manufacturers of Marblepieces, Church & Office Furniture & Fittings.
Importers:—Carpets, Linoleums, Grates, Tiles, Builders' Hardware

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J. MARKS *Note* 316 Chapel St.
Est. 38 years. *Address* Cl. PRAHRAN
A large and varied range of FUR COATS and NECKLETS for your inspection. At prices which are reasonable and below City prices. Wr. 6089

The STANDARD Insurance Co. Limited
FIRE *MARINE*
Established over 50 years
Branches All States
Victorian Branch
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Phones Cent. 2001, 2002

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90 COLLINS ST. EAST, C. 1
Up-to-Date Restaurant Specializing in Home Cooking
Open 10 A. M. to 7:15 P. M. C-11558

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SANDWICHES CUT TO ORDER
CAKES CONFECTIONERY
WHOLE MEAL SPECIALTIES
C. LAWRY
70 BOURKE ST. C. 1. C. 4746
We sell Toblerone Swiss Chocolate

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CABINETMAKER & WOODWORKER
Modern Workshop
Individual Work and Attention
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Bond's Millinery Salon
Under Vice Regal Patronage
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9 COLLINS ST. C1. Phone Cent. 5998

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MISS FREDRICK
Nicholas Bldgs., 8th Floor
Swanston Street, C-1 Phone F3416

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Plumbers, Hot Water Engineers and Electricians
Electrical appliances stocked

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Typiste and Stenographer
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Melb. C1.

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MISS VERE. 2 Tintern Ave., Toorak
Phone Win. 6620
Folk Dancing. Interpretive. Fancy and Ballroom.

HAIRDRESSING All Branches
PERMANENT WAVING
"Eugene" System
Trimming 2/-, 2/6
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York House, 3rd floor 294 Lt. Collins St. C1
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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WHERE YOU ARE ALWAYS SURE OF PROMPT SERVICE — GENIAL COURTESY AND FULL VALUE
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832 ELIZABETH ST. MELB. C1.
Tel. C. 9040

KIOSK Fawkner Park, Wr.-7064
Toorak Road
Near St. Kilda Road
ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
Luncheons, Evening Parties, Weddings, etc.

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Josephine's Kitchen Ltd.
3 Royal Exchange Bldgs., Cathedral Sq.
Birthday Cakes, etc.
Original Designs
Posted to any part of New Zealand
Write for particulars and price list or Phone 5394

PETONE

NORRIS & CO.
General Drapers
Ladies' and Children's Outfitters
255 Jackson St., Petone Phone 46.619

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THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Style and comfort for every occasion
The T. & G. Building
Lampton Quay Phone 42.597

ARTHUR LEE
"The Silk Centre"
Opp. G. P. O. Phone 41.210

S. E. CHILMAN
Bookseller and Stationer
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens Stocked
144 LAMBTON QUAY

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Phone 43.847 50 Willis Street

Grace Walpole
Dress Specialist
Wholesale and Retail
144 Vivian Street, Wellington
HEMSTITCHING A SPECIALTY

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6080.

DOGS FOR SALE

CHOW PUPPIES—Valued at $100; will sell for $35 each; 8 weeks old; black; pedigree. Parkway 5250-M (Roslindale, Mass.).

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS $6.00; remodelling, alterations. RYDER, 506 Huntington Ave., Boston. Phone Highlands 5650.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Hand-woven Chinese rugs from Peiping; unusual values in a special sale of these lovely rugs of finest manufacture; from already low prices we are giving a discount of 33 1-3%. Splendid range of sizes, shapes and color combinations. ANNE EAGLESTON, 14 Percy Road, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lexington 1191-M.

FOR SALE—Lustrous, heavy, hand-woven Chinese Chengtu silk crepe, 36 inches wide, per yard, $3.75; per roll of 20 yards, $60. ANNE EAGLESTON, 14 Percy Road, Lexington. Tel. Lexington 1191-M.

HAIRDRESSERS

ALICE W. RICHARDSON—JOAN LINCOLN
Eugene Permanent Waving
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Kenmore 6150

HELP WANTED—MEN

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Salesman experienced in selling electric washers and cleaners; prefer men with car. COPE-SWIFT APPLIANCE CO., 618 Grant St.

WANTED—A man who will be willing to work for board and room around a small tea-room at sea shore. D-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK-GENERAL, live-in, 7 rooms, family 2; Riverside. Apply MRS. SHAEFFER, Tea-room, 4001 Broadway, Cor. 168th. (N. Y. C.)

WOMAN, Christian Scientist preferred, to take care of 14 months child for few days; no other work. Write P. O. Box 13, Dover, Mass., or telephone Dover 17.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FREEDOM FIELD
Homelike, sunny surroundings in country for those desiring a home or needing care. STANLEY TRUEX, Laurelton, N. J.

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.
Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3770 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Avenue.

HILLREST A HOME FOR REST AND STUDY
Experienced care if needed. MRS. AMBER C. DOW, 473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass. West Newton 1789-W.

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

Tenacre, Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

GOOD HOME desired for gentle female cat, preferably country or house with garden. SMITH, 3507 90th St., Jackson Heights, L. I. Phone Pomeroy 0086.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LORD, 510 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3953.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANT return load from Virginia and N. and S. Carolina, Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania, Cleveland, or en route.
NOBLE R. STEVES, Tel. Talbot 2400
184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANO BARGAIN
Upright piano in good condition, will sell cheap. Tel. Porter 0744-M (Cambridge, Mass.). 6 to 8 P. M.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

SPECIAL RATES on painting, papering, ceilings, floors; free estimates; terms. ACME PAINTING CO., Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 5379.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

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HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING PARLOR GRAND—Rebuilt
A piano for hall or school, good as new. Guaranteed. Price low.
E-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANO REPAIRING

PIANOS of all makes tuned, repaired, and rebuilt; first class work guaranteed; estimates cheerfully given without charge. KRAFT PIANO CO., established 1888. Tel. Jamaica 1561. 48 Louders Lane, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 190 Commonwealth Ave.—A desirable home for a few permanent or tourist guests; attractive double and single rooms, private baths; refined surroundings; varied and substantial table; references.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Business women can find comfortable rooms at the Fenway Club, 1123 Boylston St., where all can enjoy laundry and kitchen privileges; rates moderate. The club is under new management.

BOSTON, Beacon St.—Water side, large room, alcove, fireplace; also single room. See these if you are interested in a beautiful place to live. Copley 0141-W.

BOSTON, 397 Commonwealth Ave.—Bachelor residence; a few desirable rooms, shower bath, telephone, running water; terms reasonable. Kenmore 6880.

BOSTON—Bright, sunny, cheerful room opposite Christian Science church, in private family with homelike atmosphere. Tel. Copley 3869-J.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Avenue, Suite 1—Desirable rooms for transients or permanent; reasonable rates. MRS. PENDEXTER, Copley 5117-R.

BOSTON—Furnished large sunny room in private home; rent $9. Telephone Highlands 2350.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 81 Ivy St., corner St. Marg's St.—Newly renovated and furnished rooms; all outside; private bath if desired; kitchen privileges. Tel. Regent 5033-M.

NANTUCKET, MASS., 1 Pleasant St.—Rooms with or without private bath in well-heated quiet house. MRS. FLAGG.

NEW YORK CITY, Upper East Side—Room with bath; south and east exposures; quiet, accessible all transportation; references; mornings till 9. Melrose 0868.

NEW YORK CITY, 605 W. 112th—Beautiful, attractive rooms, business man or woman; references. DREW, Apt. 64. Cathedral 4268.

NEW YORK, Upper West Side—Convenient location, splendid room for gentleman; reasonable. Telephone mornings, 4146 Billings.

NEW YORK CITY, 178th (1366 St. Nicholas) 51—Sunny, clean, elevator, kitchen privilege optional; $7.50. Washington Heights 0309.

NEW YORK, 589 West 150th — Large, double, single, homelike; Hudson view; elevator. Apt. 62. Broadhurst 5062.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th—Large attractive front room, reasonable; elevator; 4 E. Cathedral 3725.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 4632 Chester Ave.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; also two and three rooms, bath, suites, furnished, outside rooms, private home, reasonable. Phone Woodland 0641-J.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Office positions for Men and Women
Cortlandt 2335-2362 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
High-class domestic help. 1437 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Mansfield 7032.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 305 W 40th St., N. Y. C., Tel. PEnn. 5380.—A placement medium established 1920, for all office positions. Personal interviews only; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7690
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 2004
ST. LOUIS
1729 Riway, Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 2366
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified Advertising

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT
Attractive
Steam-Heated Apartments
3 to 7 Rooms. Continuous hot water. All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Readily accessible to down-town district. Good neighborhood.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
65 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4988.

BOSTON, Audubon Circle — Housekeeping suites of 4 rooms, bath and porch. OWNER, 74 Medfield St., Suite 6. Kenmore 0067.

HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y.—Five large rooms, sun parlor; detached house; all improvements; conveniently located; garage. Tel. Republic 2120.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—To sublet, 7-room furnished house, less than 30 minutes from Boston; garage; adults; $65. NETTLETON, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay 4330, or, evenings, Center Newton 2311-W.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — 7-room upper apartment and garage; all modern improvements; 3 minutes to Christian Science church, stores, trains and schools. 46 Austin St., Newton North 7304.

REAL ESTATE

BERGEN CO., MONTVALE, N. J.—Desirable colonial dwelling, 6 rooms, breakfast sunporch, stone fireplace; garage conforming with house; plot 100x200; owner leaving Jersey will sacrifice $2500 under market. Price $6000; terms arranged to suit right party. Address P. O. Box 295, Phone Park Ridge 295.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., on State Highway. Beautifully situated old colonial house for sale; 2 stories, in good repair, town water, gas, electric lights, telephone; barn, carriage house; garage, shed; about 5 acres land; ¼ mile from center of town. Apply 490 Plymouth St.

CAPE COD
HYANNIS, MASS.
On Lewis Bay, beautiful bungalow type house, all improvements; 4 chambers, living room, dining room, kitchen, sun parlor, 2 baths; house sheathed throughout and fully furnished; full cellar; garage; electricity, town water; large lot land on water front; best location in Hyannis Park; must be seen to be appreciated; price $14,000, half cash. P. O. Box 221, Hyannis, Mass.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y. (Northern Westchester—An ideal country home in a spot that can not be spoiled by encroaching developments; acreage, shade, view, fully improved; 10-room colonial house; of interest to those having about $50,000 to invest; also smaller property with similar advantages. JOHN COX, Owner.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—For long time lease or sale, 100 per cent business location suitable for theatre, hotel or mercantile site; property 55x200; adjoining property obtainable. A. N. OTIS, Box 13, Daytona Beach, Fla.

FISHER HILL, BROOKLINE, MASS. 107 Clark Rd., $21,500. Just completed beautiful old English brick home, a residence to be proud of; everything in this house known to modern construction you will find; 10,000-ft. lot, side drive, heated 2-car garage, 7 large sunny rooms, 2 colored tile baths, hot water heat; open porches; modern oak floors; antique brick throughout. This place open daily until 9:30 P. M. Must be seen to be appreciated. Shown by owner.

FOR SALE
Colonial house dated 1787, in excellent condition, 3 fireplaces, Dutch oven, 6 rooms, bath and attic, all improvements, spring water, garage, chicken coop, 80-foot barn, pond and trout stream, 10 acres, 50 apple trees, other fruit; 150 feet from Danbury State Road, 2½ miles from New Milford, Conn., 2½ hours from Grand Central Station; also another old house with 2 acres at Northville, Conn. MRS. JOHN T. KIRBY, 4108 Parsons Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 1946.

FOR SALE—House at attractive price, finely built, eight rooms, corner lot, conveniently located in restricted section of Lexington, Mass., 13,600 ft. land. A-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y., 110-31 196th St.—Modern 8-room suburban house; double garage; small down payment. Tel. Hollis 9484.

HOPEWELL, N. J.
50 Miles from New York
Charming seven-room and bath, brown shingled bungalow; gas, electricity, furnace and large open fireplace; garage for 2 small cars, cedar summer house, 1¼ acres, beautiful shade and fruit trees, garden, brook running through place, artesian well; walking distance to station 3 minutes (C. R. R. N. J.), 8 miles to Princeton; cement road to Trenton, 20 or 25 minutes by auto; buses to Trenton; golf course now under construction; rolling country, dry climate; price $8500. Good schools.
On the property is also a two-room brown shingled building with fireplace, which could be used as an office.
Apply to E. Munsy, 334 W. 22nd St., N. Y. C. Phone Lexington 10430—9-5.

Kings Bridge Gardens
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Six Lots near Dryer Ave. Station; will sell separate, very reasonable, need cash.
FISHER'S, 2968 Third Ave., N. Y. City
Telephone Melrose 2286

MARSHFIELD HILLS and vicinity; village and country homes; a large list of Cape Cod colonials; prices reasonable; sea shore cottages for sale or rent. J. W. PARKER & SON, new state road. Marshfield Hills, Mass. Tel. Marshfield 204-3.

MOST COZY SUBURBAN HOME
Not far out, on state road; 3 acres long frontage; 6 rooms, all modern; garage, hennery, etc.; ideal for commuter who enjoys the great outdoors. See today. CHAS. G. CLAPP CO., 294 Washington St., Boston.

NEWTON, MASS.
Near Boston College. 19 Mayflower Road. New 9-room semi-brick house, oil heater, electric refrigeration; double garage, heated; owner transferred to N. Y.; house open for inspection between 2 and 4 Sunday the 31st. Can be seen any other time by applying to CHAS. P. COUGHLAN, Room 1211, 100 Milk St., Boston. Liberty 1022.

NEWTON, MASS., 16 Ricker Terrace—For sale, 2-family house, 7 rooms and bath each apartment, all modern conveniences, hot water heat; 2-car garage; good locality; fine neighborhood; price reasonable. Apply to MRS. CHAS. E. OGILVIE, 789 Worcester St., Wellesley, Mass. Tel. Wel. 1707.

NORWELL, MASS.—Small modern country home of 7 rooms, bath, extra toilet and lavatory, hot-water heat with oil burner and electric range; ideal for small family; 2 acres; near center of the town; price $8800. WALTER C. BROOKS, Scituate Centre, Mass. Tel. Scituate 549.

Real Estate IS the basis of credit
START WITH A LOT
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
110 State Street, Boston

UNUSUAL HOME—SELL OR LEASE
Will sacrifice for $15,500, lease for $1800. Choice location, everything like new, beautifully decorated. Standing finish mahogany and ivory; service portion two-tone gray; 9 rooms and beautiful sun room; 3 tile baths; piazza front and side, oak floors throughout; 2-car garage, large grounds, beautifully landscaped, stately trees, many choice evergreens, more land available if desired. Located between Wellesley and Dover, six minutes by auto to Wellesley depot. Ideal spot for children. Four minutes' walk to churches, stores, schools. Keys at owner's residence, 60 Pleasant Street, South Natick, Mass.

Rockport, Mass.
FOR SALE or To Let—An estate comprising 1½ acres of land, beautiful 12-room house, furnished, 3 baths; 4-car garage with chauffeur's quarters; the house commands an unobstructed view of the ocean and is within 5 minutes of the bathing beach; the grounds have been laid out under the supervision of a landscape gardener, with shrubbery and flowers artistically arranged; only 1 hour from Boston by train. Apply R. W. WHITEACRE, 70 Brington Rd., Brookline, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—7-room colonial cottage; good location; sun room, porch, shower-bath, fireplace; garage; large lot. F. K. WALTERS, 206 Bristol St. Tel. 4-4285.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Harrison, 3815 Chestnut St.—2, 3 and 4-room efficiency suites; moderate rental to desirable tenants; reference, C. H. SHERMERHORN, Jr. Evergreen 5186.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 124 South 22nd St.—Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, newly renovated, central location. Telephone Rittenhouse 6377.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Apartment in two-family house, of 4 sunny rooms; heated, furnished or unfurnished; Frigidaire; piazza; near electric or steam cars. Stadium 9740, 71 Brooks Street.

SEWING

WILL help with your clothes; I specialize in altering and mending. Copley 6463-R. 250 Mass. Ave., Suite 1, Boston, MISS LYSSA LASLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Chauffeur-mechanic, white, Protestant; generally useful good all-round man; 15 years' experience; best references. Beacon 4660.

GENTLEMAN with experience familiar with purchasing, adjustments, correspondence and labor, desires to connect east of Chicago. A-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YALE GRADUATE—38 years old, married; 16 years' executive and managerial experience export trade, large corporation; open for engagement; would prefer position as assistant to busy executive; very best of references. C-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 35, gifted in art and music, capable in many ways. Box E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Who: SAMOSET.

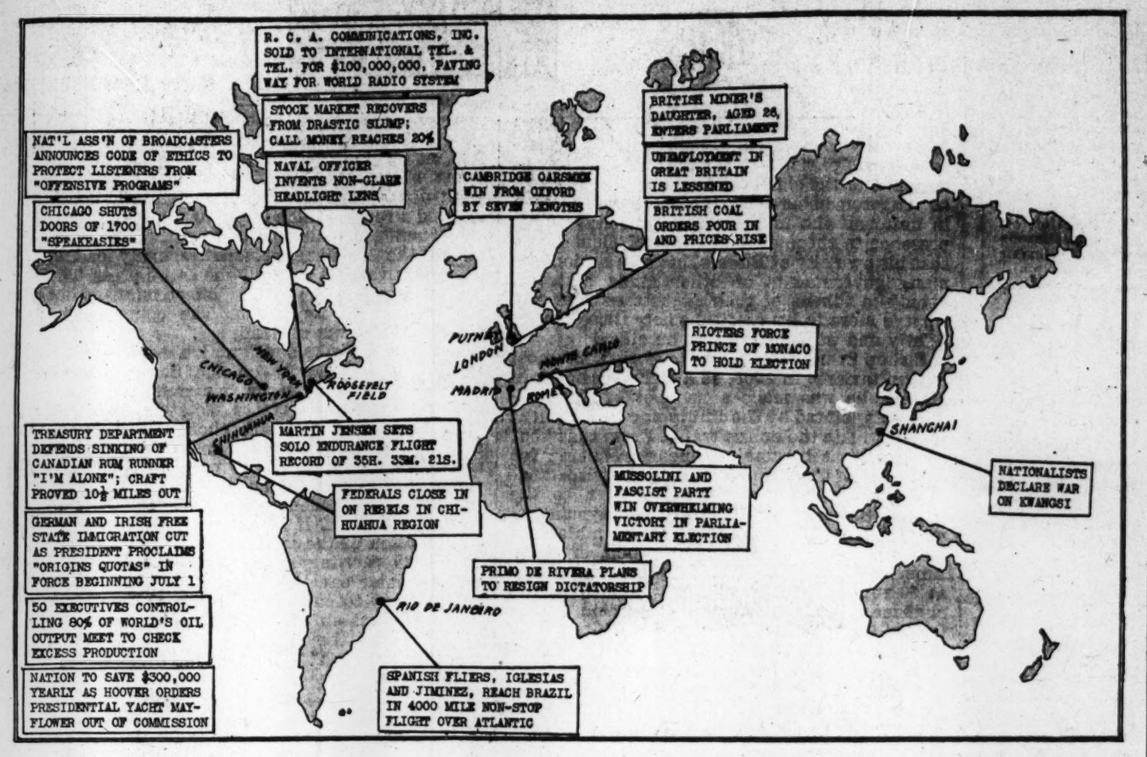
Where: The United States

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: Chief of the Pemaquid Indians and a good friend to the Filgrim Fathers at Plymouth. At that time and in that vicinity the Indians had a superstitious dread of the "pale-faces," hence they watched with apprehension the arrival of the "Mayflower" and decided to remain aloof. It was not, then, until the end of the first difficult winter that an Indian caused a considerable stir by strolling along the single street of the little settlement. He astonished the Englishmen even more by his cheerful "Welcome," which word he had picked up from the speech of some English fishermen. The Indian was Samoset, a red man of magnificent presence, his black hair worn long behind and short in front, topped by gaudy feathers. He carried a bow and two arrows, but one of the arrows was significantly headless. From their friend Samoset the Pilgrims gleaned much useful information; they learned about the neighboring tribes, who their chiefs were, how large their numbers.

Only a few days later Samoset reappeared, this time accompanied by five or six stalwart braves. Their visit seems to have been for the purpose of barter, as the Indians were carrying skins; but the day being Sunday, the Pilgrims were unwilling to trade. Still a few days later, there appeared at Plymouth the great chief, Massasoit, with 60 of his warriors, and in their turn these savages made friendly signs to the settlers. With this company of Wampanoags from the territory between Cape Cod and the present State of Rhode Island, came Squanto, who taught the inexpert Englishmen how to fertilize their soil, how to grow maize or Indian corn. Soon an alliance was formed between the Wampanoags and the Pilgrims, formed in the names of King James and King Massasoit; which treaty was kept faithfully for over 50 years. Thus did the gentle Pilgrims find kindly treatment at the hands of a people from whom friendliness was little expected.

World News of the Week at a Glance


R. C. A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC. SOLD TO INTERNATIONAL TEL. & TEL. FOR $100,000,000, PAVING WAY FOR WORLD RADIO SYSTEM
STOCK MARKET RECOVERS FROM DRASTIC SLUMP; CALL MONEY REACHES 20%
NAT'L ASS'N OF BROADCASTERS ANNOUNCES CODE OF ETHICS TO PROTECT LISTENERS FROM "OFFENSIVE PROGRAMS"
NAVAL OFFICER INVENTS NON-GLARE HEADLIGHT LENS
CHICAGO SHUTS DOORS OF 1700 "SPEAKEASIES"
CAMBRIDGE OARSMEN WIN FROM OXFORD BY SEVEN LENGTHS
BRITISH MINER'S DAUGHTER, AGED 26, ENTERS PARLIAMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IS LESSENED
BRITISH COAL ORDERS POUR IN AND PRICES RISE
RIOTERS FORCE PRINCE OF MONACO TO HOLD ELECTION
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
ROOSEVELT FIELD
CHIHUAHUA
PUTNEY
LONDON
MADRID
MONTE CARLO
ROME
SHANGHAI
TREASURY DEPARTMENT DEFENDS SINKING OF CANADIAN RUM RUNNER "I'M ALONE"; CRAFT PROVED 10½ MILES OUT
MARTIN JENSEN SETS SOLO ENDURANCE FLIGHT RECORD OF 35H. 33M. 21S.
FEDERALS CLOSE IN ON REBELS IN CHIHUAHUA REGION
MUSSOLINI AND FASCIST PARTY WIN OVERWHELMING VICTORY IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION
NATIONALISTS DECLARE WAR ON KWANGSI
GERMAN AND IRISH FREE STATE IMMIGRATION CUT AS PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS "ORIGINS QUOTAS" IN FORCE BEGINNING JULY 1
PRIMO DE RIVERA PLANS TO RESIGN DICTATORSHIP
50 EXECUTIVES CONTROLLING 80% OF WORLD'S OIL OUTPUT MEET TO CHECK EXCESS PRODUCTION
RIO DE JANEIRO
NATION TO SAVE $300,000 YEARLY AS HOOVER ORDERS PRESIDENTIAL YACHT MAYFLOWER OUT OF COMMISSION
SPANISH FLIERS, IGLESIAS AND JIMINEZ, REACH BRAZIL IN 4000 MILE NON-STOP FLIGHT OVER ATLANTIC

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Chosen

Los Angeles

NOT long ago, a small boy who lived in an institution for homeless children was adopted into a childless home.

Soon after his arrival his new-found mother said to him. "Dear, I want you always to remember that you are a chosen child. There were others I might have had, but I chose you."

Not long after the child seemed to manifest a temper when something displeased him.

The mother's manner toward him never changed. Invariably after the trouble was over he would come to her and ask, "Mother, do you wish you had chosen another boy?"

Always the mother's reply was the same, "No, dear little son, I chose you because I loved you."

Needless to say, the outbursts are growing farther and farther apart, and becoming less and less severe as the child learns the meaning of love.

Her Brother's Keeper

MISS M. A., Buena Vista, Colo., sends in a contribution telling of a widow who made her living by going out to sew, who owned a small house which she rented to a man and wife and three children. For some time the rent had not been paid and she was therefore considering an offer to sell the property. Before closing the deal—which involved giving occupancy—she called on the family and found the husband out of work, and one of the children as well as the wife otherwise incapacitated. The prospective purchaser was notified that under the circumstances the sale could not be negotiated.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How does the investment trust aid the small investor? —*News Section* 20
2. Where is a school maintained by the sale of second-hand clothes?—*Educational Page*..... 20
3. Whose plate should be removed first, after a course is finished? — *Household Arts Page*..... 20
4. During whose Administration was the Congress of the United States in practically continuous session? — *Editorial*..... 20
5. When and where was the first Sunday school established?—*Odds and Ends*... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

THE greatest truths are the simplest, so likewise are the greatest men.—ANON.

Brevities

London Opinion: The average life of a car is now increased to 12 years. This means that many people very nearly own their cars before they are worn out.

Grand Rapids Press: The mother who used to confine her patchwork to quilts now has a daughter who tries it on an inner tube.

Arkansas Gazette: Commander Byrd has picked out about the only solid South a good Democrat can find.

Dayton Journal: The tariff riles the farmer. It goes against his grain.

Odds and Ends

Washington Monument

The Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., was begun in 1848 and completed in 1884 at a cost of more than $1,000,000. It is 555 feet high and 900 steps lead up to the apex.

OPEN TO ALL

Antarctica has approximately 4,600,000 square miles of unexplored land.

Pacific's Depth

The Pacific Ocean reaches its greatest depth off the east coast of Japan, where it is 32,636 feet deep—3634 feet deeper than the height of Mt. Everest, the world's highest mountain.

Co-operation

There are now more than 12,000 co-operative marketing associations in the United States. They have a membership of over 2,000,000 and the value of products handled is approximately $2,500,000,000.

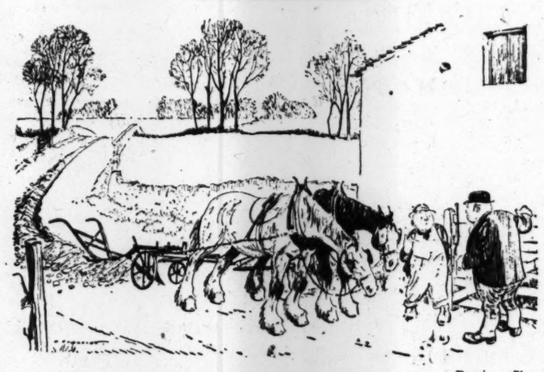
Prince of Wales

The title, Prince of Wales, originated in 1282, when Edward I of England subdued the inhabitants of Wales and gave this title to his infant son.

Missouri River

The Missouri River with its tributaries drains an area of more than 500,000 square miles.

In Lighter Vein



Passing Show

Farmer: "You've been a long time coming back from the plowing?"
New Boy: "Well, look 'ow 'ard it is gettin' the plow along the road!"

Why, Bobbie!

Bobbie, the son of Emden Sparks, the engineer who built the Ronkill Dam, sat quietly listening to his grandmother, who had come to visit one of his father's neighbors.

"Here, Bobbie," said the venerable lady after she had settled herself in a chair, "just take my bonnet, will you?"

"Not I!" he burst out. "I heard cook say you had a bee in it."

The Nightly Line

Young Oscar Marsden, son of the architect, is always suspected of facetiousness in remarks that otherwise seem stupid.

His tutor, a stiff Oxonian, once asked him what was the Ancient Order of the Bath.

He replied, looking both puzzled and bright, "I don't know. Johnny usually comes first, then Sarah, then the baby."

Too Late!

Dr. Walter N. Koelz, naturalist of the last MacMillan arctic expedition, remarks that "the status of the Mandts Guillemot Cepphus Mandte has been established as a subspecies of cepphus grylle."

Unfortunately, this important news comes too late—the cross-word puzzle craze is waning.

Fore!

"There's a train at 4:04," said Miss Jenny.
"Four tickets I'll take. Have you any?"
Said the man at the door,
"Not four for 4:04,
For four for 4:04 is too many."

Mike Knew

"In the northern states," the lecturer said, "potatoes are raised on a very large scale."

"Begorra," spoke up Mike, "in Ireland we raise 'em in the ground."

A Misunderstanding

Officer: "You can't turn around in this street, madam."

Fair Motorist: "Oh, but I'm a better driver than you think!"

The Compliment

May: "I'm so glad you like it! Mother says chicken salad and strawberry tarts are the only things I make correctly."

Dolly: "Which is this, darling?"—*Unidentified clipping.*

The Artist

"They say that he spends at least five years on each painting."

"Yes, one year painting and four selling!"

Financially

"Did the bank's failure upset you?"

"Well, it disturbed my balance."

A Word a Day

Inaugurate

The Latin word, *inaugurare*, of which this is the Anglicized form, meant "to take omens (from the flight of birds, etc.), or to consecrate and install after taking such omens and auguries," and hence was applied only to the most solemn occasions.

While in most cases we seem to have forgotten that to inaugurate is to begin with good omens, it is a very happy premise to recall, and should be emphasized as well as the dignity and the formality of the act. The word has become too carelessly used, often merely as a flowery synonym for "begin" or to "usher in."

The entering upon some serious course of action or some notable period of time, the investing of one with power and authority, and also the introducing of something into public use by formal ceremony, these are the correct ideas suggested by the word inaugurate.

An inauguration is the auspicious commencement of something that is dignified and important, and the act itself should be formal and notable.

The second syllable of in-au'-gurate is stressed. Sound *i* as in *it*, *au* as *o* in *orb*, *u* as in *unite*, *a* as in *late*.

"Mr. Hoover was inaugurated as President on March 4, 1929."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

OH, FOR AN AUDIENCE!

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Sacramento, California

Dear Tommy Cat and Bobby K. W.:

I am a little black and white cat living in Sacramento, Calif., over on the western rim of the country, and when my family read me Tommy Cat's letter in The Christian Science Monitor, I wanted to answer right away, but my Aunt kept putting it off, and then the other day Bobby K. W.'s letter appeared and I just begged my Aunt to write to both pussies at once and tell them what fun it is to hear from other cats so far away.

My name is Buzzy and would you believe it, I was named for the little kitten that lives with Joan in the stories about Snubs. Bobby K. W. asks about being a tramp. Yes, I was a tramp, and you see it all happened this way. I have two Aunts. One is my Mistress Aunt and the other is my Mistress's Sister Aunt, and one day Mistress's Sister Aunt was riding in the street car and she found me sitting on a seat all by myself and I never could remember how I got there. The motorman said "Better take him home; a black and white cat will be good luck." Well, I think she did not take much stock in the good luck part, but anyway she took me home with her and they gave me good thinks to eat and soft places to sleep on and I try to show them how grateful I am by being very loving and purring lots and lots.

I have two brothers, not real brothers but adopted cat brothers, and they are both very handsome and dignified. One is a light yellow cat with a beautiful white collar and paws and his name is Bunny, and the other is an orange cat with stripes like molasses candy right down to the tip of his tail, and his name is Johnny. I love to pull their ears and play with their tails, but they don't always seem to understand.

Do either of you fellows ever get soda crackers to eat? I think they are great and I have one every night before I go to bed, and in fact I won't go to bed at all until they put one in the chair where I sleep on a pillow.

My Aunt has just returned from a trip to a city right near Bobby K. W.'s home, Newton Center, Mass., and she told me about the beautiful snow. We do not have it here so of course I cannot play in it, but I do love to sit on a table on the back porch and look down into the yard, because it is springtime now in California.

We have cherry blossoms in the house and this is how we got them. When the men pruned the cherry trees Aunt found a long branch with little buds just swelling out, and she put it in water and set it on the back porch in the sunshine. It sat there a whole month and then one day tiny green leaves began to come out and then lower down on the branch blossoms came like beautiful white butterflies, and so what seemed to be just an old stick turned out to be a lovely bouquet. I am glad she put it in the sunlight and I think the reason cats like to sit in the sunshine is because it makes them feel happy like the cherry buds.

With purrs and purrs for everyone.

"Buzzy" W.

[Thank you, Buzzy.—Ed.]

Scotia, New York

Dear Editor:

I look forward with great eagerness to reading The Christian Science Monitor. I never miss "The Mail Bag" and have decided to send in a letter to express my appreciation.

I shall soon enter my seventeenth year and should like girls about my age or over to write me. I am fond of music and play piano, also a little on the violin and banjo. I like sports of all kinds, such as tennis, football, baseball, swimming, and dancing and reading. Scotia is just a village, but Schenectady, just across the river, is widely known. It is considered the best lighted city in the world. The largest General Electric plant is located here and manufactures refrigerators, paints and varnishes, radio sets, and automobile parts, etc. There is a great locomotive works here, also.

I promise a prompt reply to any girls who write to me. Agnes DeM.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

We have The Christian Science Monitor in our school library and it is very helpful in our reading classes. My parents also take the Monitor and my brother, sister and I enjoy reading the Children's and Young Folks' pages. I started going to the Christian Science Sunday School when I was 5 years old.

Seattle is built on one of the most beautiful deep harbors in the world, Puget Sound. Seattle's eastern border is Lake Washington. There are two lakes within the city and many more within an hour's drive of it.

I am 13 years old and should like to correspond with girls of my age, especially in some foreign land.

Doris J.

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Editor:

I find much pleasure in the Monitor. I enjoy reading the advertisements from different cities, also the Young Folks' Page and the Children's Page. I read many of the articles in other parts, too, on history and art.

I have had a lovely correspondence with a girl in Los Angeles. She has visited Sweden and has told me some very interesting things about that country. I would ask some girl from Spain or France to write to me but I do not know either French or Spanish. If any of the Mail Bag readers from these countries can write in English I should love to have them write to me.

The snow here is about 10 inches deep and we have much fun going down the big hills on sleds. The snow on Mt. Rainier, and the hills around, make a beautiful sight, as the sky is so clear. I wish some of the people in Africa and places where they do not have snow could enjoy this beautiful sight.

I am 13 years old and I should love to have girls from any place write to me. Betty S.

New Canaan, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I certainly enjoy the Mail Bag. I love the stories on the Young Folks' Page and in fact everything in the Monitor.

The One-Minute Biographies, A Word a Day, the Quotation for the Day, etc., on the Daily Features Page, help me very much in my school work. Nearly all of the writers describe the towns or states in which they live, but New Canaan is so small that there isn't much to say about it. It is the home of Bliss Carman, the poet, and is a popular summer resort. The country around is very pretty.

I have made several good friends through the Mail Bag and I am always ready for more. I am 17 and am interested in French, basketball, and swimming. I am a senior in high school. Helen C.

Western Springs, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I want to express my thanks for the Monitor. Last summer a friend gave me some old copies of the paper and I became very interested in the Young Folks' and Children's Pages. I found the names of several girls who were of my age and I am now corresponding with four girls who were Mail Bag correspondents.

I am very interested in music and expect to study voice when I go to college. I am now in first year high school in LaGrange, Illinois. The high school is the most beautiful I have ever seen. We have a wonderful, large auditorium, which is larger than the theater in LaGrange.

I am very interested in short story writing and perhaps I will sometime write one for you. I should be very happy if any girls would write to me. I am 13 years old. We live about 14 miles from the wonderful city of Chicago. Florence B.

Answering Letters

If you want your letter to be published make it interesting. Write about your home, your country, your hobbies, etc., and those things in the paper which particularly interest you. Your letter is your contribution to the Monitor. Let it be the best you can do.

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England and South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Issue Before East Africa

THERE has now been time for public opinion to begin to grasp the importance of the recommendations of the report of the East African Commission. It is clear from the debate which recently took place in the House of Lords upon this report that it has raised issues of the most tremendous moment for the whole of Africa. It is not merely a question of whether certain East African administrative services should be federated or whether there should be a further advance to responsible government for the white settlers in Kenya. The real question is whether East Africa is to develop on the South African or the West African model, or on lines midway between the two.

The essence of the South African system is the complete political and economic predominance of the immigrant white race. The supervising authority of Great Britain has been completely withdrawn from the Union, though it still exists in the native territories of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland. Power is vested in the South African Parliament, which is wholly composed of Europeans, though a small number of "natives" in the Cape Province have a vote on an education and property franchise. The recently passed "color bar" act is an attempt to reserve certain kinds of skilled employment exclusively for the whites. And the recent tendency, under General Hertzog's leadership, has been to intrench rather than to lessen the white man's monopoly of political and economic power so far as that can be done by legislation.

The position in West Africa is just the opposite. Whereas in South Africa there are about 1,500,000 white colonists permanently settled in the country, in West Africa there are none. It is an entirely "native" country in which the white man comes only as a temporary resident—that is to say, as an administrator, a missionary, or a trader. While the European still exercises unchallenged authority in the country, he has no personal motive for resisting the gradual development of self-governing institutions for the native population. He has not to think of the future of his children, for they are not educated in West Africa and they seldom make their careers within it.

East Africa stands between the two. It is colonized by white settlers, but they are still few in number and are never likely to be very numerous, for climatic and other reasons. The native population, on the other hand, is considerably larger than in the Union, though not so large as in West Africa. The native population is about 12,000,000, the European population is less than 25,000, to which must be added about the same number of East Indians. How are the democratic claims of the white settlers to have control over their own Government to be reconciled with the needs of the 12,000,000 natives and with the "trusteeship" which Great Britain has assumed for their well-being?

The commission recommended that Great Britain should make it clear that it would never consider handing the responsibility for the government of 12,000,000 natives to what is bound to remain a very small white electorate; that it should federate certain functions of government and intrust them to a Governor-General of East Africa; that, subject to his overruling authority, a considerable measure of autonomy should be granted to the settlers for local affairs in their own area, and that simultaneous steps should be taken to develop rudimentary self-governing institutions and more efficient methods of agricultural production among the natives. It seems clear that the public opinion in Great Britain, and in missionary and pro-native circles, supports these general ideas. There is, on the other hand, a considerable body of opinion, both in East and South Africa, which considers that the right way forward is to follow the South African example and introduce full responsible government—that is, to transfer full responsibility to a Parliament elected by the white settlers, by gradual but none the less inevitable steps. On the eventual decision vast consequences clearly depend.

Churchman, Citizen, Humanitarian

BISHOP CHARLES H. BRENT was a churchman of distinction, an exemplary citizen of the state and a devoted servant to humanity. It may truly be said of him that he walked with kings, yet did not lose the common touch. Presidents, ambassadors and men and women of high rank were included among his friends. So, too, were those of lesser distinction. Bishop Brent's faculty for friendship was sealed with a character as rugged and eternal as the hills that overlooked the Swiss city of his passing. Moreover, there was mingled with his towering strength of character a singular sweetness that made of this bishop, citizen and humanitarian a man of extraordinary personal charm. Everywhere he lived or worked he was loved and respected as a born leader, a noble idealist and a practical philanthropist.

Bishop Brent's churchmanship was of the broadest possible type. There was a touch of the prophetic about his religious ministry. He labored almost incessantly for the consummation of what he visioned as Christian unity. In the general convention of his own communion and in the councils of church dignitaries of other lands, the voice of Bishop Brent was often heard in the support of those movements that gave promise of a wider brotherhood of men. His achievements were remarkable, and in many parts of the world are men and women whose lives he touched and who had the greatest confidence in him.

The state, no less than the church, was nobly served by Bishop Brent. He construed citizenship not only in terms of conformity to law, but in terms of public service. He brought to the discharge of duties as a citizen a conscience unfettered by thoughts of private gain or of personal prestige. Thus it was that his ministry as the chief of the chaplain service in 1918-19 will be long remembered by the thousands of men in uniform who felt the moral impetus of his presence in those days of conflict. Thus it was that his own city of Buffalo, his own nation and many governments of other lands bestowed upon him tokens of their highest esteem. And what is more to his credit, he bore these honors lightly and with a becoming humility.

Bishop Brent was one of the world's foremost humanitarians. In 1903, as a bishop resident in Manila, he was made a member of the committee appointed by the Philippine Government to investigate the opium traffic. From that hour Bishop Brent became an uncompromising foe of the use of drugs and narcotics. Notwithstanding many attractive offers to return to the United States, this Episcopal clergyman remained in the East in order to carry on his anti-opium activities. He served as a member of the American delegation to the Opium Conference at Shanghai, and in 1911 was named as the chairman of the American delegation to the Opium Conference at The Hague. Unrelenting in his opposition to this traffic, Bishop Brent represented the United States in many post-war conferences on the opium question.

Here, too, was a man who gave untiringly of himself for the attainment of a lasting peace between the nations. His was a voice crying out in the wilderness of the moral confusion that followed in the wake of the war. He believed that God had willed peace for the races of men. He also believed that it was the inescapable duty of the church to lead the state into the paths of peace. Standing before an audience of diplomatic and ecclesiastical dignitaries in Stockholm in 1925 he ventured to say, "I affirm my belief that the Christian Church if it be so minded can, in the name of Christ, rule out war and rule in peace within a generation. I may be a fool, but if so I am God's fool."

Conserving the World's Oil

EVIDENTLY it is the hope, as well as the purpose, of the oil producers in the Western Hemisphere to effect substantial economies in the consumption of crude petroleum without appealing to the nations or states for specific restrictive legislation. By the terms of an agreement reached at a meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in New York recently, the ambitious undertaking will be to limit, during 1929 and the years immediately following, the production and consumption of crude oil to the output during the year 1928. This was approximately 900,000,000 barrels, or somewhat less than 2,500,000 barrels daily. It is only by the co-operation of those engaged in producing crude oil and its derivatives, of course, that the program of conservation can be carried out. Lacking this, regulation or limitation by law of production designed to prevent waste would be necessary.

It is interesting to note that it is not proposed to reduce, as a result of the limitation of the consumption of crude oil, the supply of gasoline and lubricants required by the increasing use of motor vehicles and other machinery. Indeed it is promised that through the application of improved methods in the refining and cracking processes the increased demand will be met without adding to the volume of crude oil consumed. Thus the price to consumers need not be materially advanced. Indeed it might conceivably be lowered from present levels because of the economies which are said to be possible to inaugurate, coupled with the saving in the volume of crude oil purchased.

Viewed economically, the agreement reached is commendable. The conservation of the visible supply of petroleum has long been urged and long accepted as a necessity. With the realization that the development of improved processes has made it possible to prevent waste in manufacture, thereby insuring an adequate supply without drawing more and more liberally on natural stores, it would be shortsighted to continue the profligate methods long practiced. The comparative ease with which new fields have been brought into production in many parts of the world has encouraged rivalry among producers and refiners who have given little thought to the economies involved. The search has been for a profitable market for a product cheaply and sometimes wastefully produced.

The agreement which has been made by which it is proposed to conserve and regulate the production of petroleum in the western world may, eventually, be considered by producers in Europe and the Far East. The rivalry for new deposits of crude oil will be less acute as the demand for the raw product decreases as a result of the elimination of waste. It is proposed, by the employment of improved processes, to increase by one-third the volume of gasoline and lubricating oil from a given number of barrels of crude petroleum. This possibility may postpone almost indefinitely the day when the world may be called upon to face an actual shortage of the supply.

Dictatorship and After

GEN. PRIMO DE RIVERA'S announcement that he is "no longer young enough" to carry on the present régime in Spain provides a not untimely warning of the extreme precariousness of rule by dictatorship. Democracy may have its glaring defects, but it is not usually vitally affected by the resignation of a single leader. Its background of responsible public opinion may be expected to tide it over its rough places. But a dictatorship, implying as it does that democracy has temporarily failed, absolves the people from political responsibility, and when it in turn fails, something like political bankruptcy inevitably results.

Spain must now, therefore, hastily count up her political assets. Will she, like Mexico, after a generation of discipline under Porfirio Diaz, sink into prolonged anarchy; or are there sufficient elements of stability to make possible a continuation of orderly government? Recent events have shown that the increasing weight of the revolt is due less to positive elements in the policy of the opposition than to a want of just such elements in the policy of the Premier.

A dictator who cannot keep his people busily marching to the tune of some inspiriting national purpose will soon find nonsuited groups at work on the weak points of his defenses. So long as General de Rivera was subduing the Riffians in Morocco and the Communists at home, his position was assured. But a growing want of inspiration in his later domestic policy allowed a revolt, which began as a mere maneuver of military malcontents, to gather under its banner the Socialists, universities, many leading Conservatives and virtually the entire press. The Dictator's measures lost in effectiveness what they gained in repression. The country was clearly getting out of hand.

General de Rivera's resignation will throw the responsibility squarely on the Crown, whose prestige has necessarily suffered somewhat through the failure of the dictatorship it had sponsored. King Alfonso's choice lies between a continuance of the disciplinary expedient of autocracy and a return to constitutional government. It must be made quickly, for the situation offers a challenge to unruly elements to test their powers. If the King should enlist the co-operation of the more stable sections of the Nation in reviving a government based on a wide popular sanction, he will take the most obvious way to political salvation, and evidence that he is not unfavorable to the Conservative opponents to the Dictator's régime may well indicate that such is his intention.

Popular Musical Taste

A SHORT while ago, when De Groot, the popular violinist, was asked why he did not introduce more classical music into the recitals he was then giving at a Sheffield cinema, he replied that he would not be serving his public in any way if he played Brahms and Beethoven, because only a trained musician could appreciate such composers. Alongside this remark may be set a statement recently published to the effect that middle class people have been told so often that they are musically ignorant that they acquiesce in remaining so. There will probably always be some individuals to whom music is nothing but a disagreeable noise made on purpose, just as some people will always consider Charlie Chaplin to be no more than a clown. But both classes are in small minority; and it is difficult to believe that the fault is inherent in the masses if today they do not appreciate good music; if they do not like good music, it is because they get so little good music played to them.

But it is hardly true to say that middle class people do not appreciate even the highest kinds of music. Cinema audiences have listened to the second movement of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony with the liveliest enjoyment, even though most of the people in them were hearing it for the first time. An incidental proof that their taste in music would justify itself if it were given a real chance is provided by the fact that many of the most popular songs of recent years have been variations on classical models. "Yes, We Have No Bananas" opens with the Hallelujah Chorus, its middle section is the same as part of "I Dreamt That I Dwelt in Marble Halls," and it returns to the Hallelujah Chorus at the end. Albert Chevalier's once well-known song, "Knocked 'Em in the Old Kent Road," was identical with a passage in the Overture to "Die Meistersinger," and the Robbers' Chorus in "Chu Chin Chow" appears, note for note, in the first movement of Beethoven's String Quartet in G (Op. 18, No. 2). A people whose most "popular" songs are reminiscences of classical pieces cannot be altogether devoid of true musical instinct.

There would seem to be an opportunity for violinists like De Groot, who possess the favor of the masses, to strengthen and develop this instinct. Not all good music is complex; any number of essentially popular programs could be compiled from music of the quality of Chopin's Mazurkas, the marches and polonaises of Schubert, the Hungarian Dances of Brahms, and the lyric numbers of Brahms, Mozart, and Beethoven; and a violinist who consistently gave cinema audiences music of this caliber would perform a national service.

Random Ramblings

The automobiles may have caused considerable traffic trouble in New York during the last year; but the return to the State in money paid as fees by their owners during 1928 was $34,884,546.50, which must have left a balance in their favor.

It has been estimated that there are eighty-eight yards of paved highway for every motorcar in the United States, but happy is the motorist oftentimes who can find even a tenth part of his yardage all in one parking piece.

Miss Nellie Vedder, who chose for her master's thesis the art of dishwashing, should, after a few months of practice, certainly be entitled to a "D. M." as well as an "A. M."

Now that Dr. E. Newton Hervey of Princeton has found that fireflies burn oil in their lamps, the next thing to be explained is how they keep their wicks trimmed.

Harry Langdon says: "The talking pictures are a howling success." Just in their infancy, so to speak.

In the spring a young man's fancy in a great many instances lightly turns to—baseball.

Into the life of the lighthouse keeper, the radio has come—a beacon of light!

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of prohibition.

Rumrunners are still running, but in the opposite direction.

Grading oneself is often helpful in making the grade.

Holes in the pavements—spring's here, and springs there.

A really dependable market tip—asparagus.

Racing the Sun

TWO men and a Sealyham terrier pup racing the moon across the Atlantic in a swift leviathan, skirting the land of the midnight sun in a high-powered airplane, traversing the Pacific in less than scheduled time, winging their way home through fogs—and winning! What is left to the imagination, except racing the sun? A feat already predicted, with care not to fix the date.

As a matter of fact, since girdling the earth is interpreted to mean crossing the 360 meridians, it would be quite possible with the present means of transportation to whiz around near the poles in less time than Old Sol. The chief difficulty being, of course, a picturesque and comfortable route to the poles. So the sun may retain the record for some time yet.

The outclassed moon, however, may be pardoned for mentioning the fact that all records since the time of Magellan and Sir Francis Drake have been made nearer and nearer to the north pole. Regarding the circle inscribed last summer by John Henry Mears, the late Capt. Charles B. D. Collyer and the Sealyham pup, Tail Wind, in twenty-three days, fifteen hours, twenty-one minutes and three seconds, she might propound the following equation and not feel so badly beaten after all:

20,034 miles : the equator :: 23 days, 15 hours, 21 minutes and 3 seconds : x

For that matter, what is the equator compared to her generous orbit? Doubtless, however, she is a good loser and would ask no such embarrassing questions.

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Not a time record, however, but the discovery of a short water route to the East Indies, was the goal of the first circumnavigators of the globe. Failing to interest the King of Portugal in this prospect, the great Portuguese explorer, Ferdinand Magellan, offered his services to the King of Spain who, having long cherished the conviction that there must be a route to India by sailing west from Europe, gladly accepted Magellan's offer and equipped him with five sailing ships manned with 270 men.

Sept. 20, 1519, set sail the Magellan expedition toward the west, touching South America, then creeping along the coast looking for a passage, finally discovering the straits now bearing the name of the great explorer, and through them sailing on to the Philippines, where the leader and a number of his men fell in battle. Previously Magellan had sailed in an easterly direction to this longitude, so he had actually been entirely around the globe and is generally accredited with being the first circumnavigator, though some books give this distinction to Sebastian del Cano, who succeeded him in command and who was the first actually to girdle the earth by continuing in the direction in which he set sail. After rounding the Cape of Good Hope the expedition arrived home Sept. 8, 1522, three years, lacking twelve days, from the time it sailed.

Sir Francis Drake sailing from England by the same route fifty years later reduced this record by two months.

Not till the construction of the Suez Canal in 1869—an engineering feat which caused much speculation about the shortest time in which the earth could be circled, did record trips come to the fore. And even then, the first record was not an actual one, but a speculation in the form of a fascinating yarn by Jules Verne, based on actual time-tables, routes and the latest improvements in modes of travel. The details of Phileas Fogg's sensational trip around the world in eighty days are today more familiar to most people than those of any actual trip.

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Great as was the discussion caused by "Around the World in Eighty Days," not till seventeen years later was this record actually challenged, when Nellie Bly, a young newspaper reporter, was sent around by the New York World. In her book she tells how the idea of testing this record came to her one night when she was seeking a subject for a feature story. The following day, when she proposed to the late Joseph Pulitzer that she make the trip, she met no encouragement.

The matter was dropped till a year later when she was summoned to the editorial office and asked if she could start on a trip around the world the next day. Yes, she could. She went out and ordered two frocks built—those were the days before the ready-to-wears—and was on the dock ready to start the next morning. One frock, however, was left at home, for Nellie Bly, having read of the spectacular catching of trains and boats by Phileas Fogg and his venturesome French servant, Passepartout, wished to run no risks of being hampered by baggage. A frock in those days was a structure of proportions, not something to be folded like a handkerchief. A silk blouse was substituted for the extra frock, and away sailed Nellie Bly, a jaunty little figure in blue plaid wearing a velvet cap, to make the first round-the-world record sailing east.

She left New York Nov. 14, 1889, at 9:40 in the morning for England, following the route mapped by Jules Verne, except that, whereas the party described in his book crossed India overland, she sailed all the way from Brindisi to China.

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Nellie Bly (whose real name was Elizabeth Cochrane) spent a few hours en route with Jules Verne and Madame Verne at their home in Amiens, France. By this time Jules Verne had come to look upon his book as fiction and was skeptical as to whether the tour could be made in eighty days, to say nothing of the young traveler's boast of making it in seventy-five. But he sent her off with Godspeed and had a cablegram of congratulations awaiting her when she landed in San Francisco. Here the Santa Fe had a special train ready to take her on a record trip to Chicago. Guns at the Battery in New York boomed a welcome, when Nellie Bly stepped from the train after having circled the globe in seventy-two days, six hours and eleven minutes!

Little by little was this record reduced within a few years to fifty-four days, seven hours and two minutes, where it stood till the trans-Siberian Railway offered a shorter route, enabling Col. Burnley Campbell in 1907 to make the circle in forty days and nineteen hours.

Four years later a Paris newspaper backed André Jaeger-Schmidt, who reduced the record to thirty-nine days, nineteen hours, forty-two minutes, while entertaining the world with fascinating stories of his experiences. In 1913 the record was captured by John Henry Mears, well-known New York theatrical producer, who proved his own estimate correct that the trip could be made in thirty-five days, twenty-one hours, and thirty-five minutes. As a matter of fact, he is said to have been four-fifths of a second behind time in reaching his destination in front of the offices of the New York Sun because of the ovation of friends at the Grand Central Station, who did not realize that his schedule allowed but four minutes for this last lap.

Here stood the record for thirteen years. Then aviation made it possible in 1926 for Edward S. Evans and Linton Wells after the most meticulous planning to reduce it by seven days, to twenty-eight days, fourteen hours, thirty-six minutes and five seconds. Steamers, trains, airplanes and automobiles were employed in carrying out the most carefully prepared schedule possible.

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Then began a game of leapfrog between Mr. Wells and Mr. Mears, Mr. Mears reclaiming with Captain Collyer the record last summer and Mr. Wells proposing to overleap this again this spring.

A perusal of Mr. Mears' book, "Racing the Moon," showing what a composite achievement this record represents, raises the query as to whether it could be duplicated, to say nothing of being beaten, without some marked advance in means of transportation. The skill in the preparation of the charts; the care in working out a schedule allowing the minimum of time for flying across twelve countries of Europe and Asia between the arrival of one fast boat at Cherbourg, France, and the sailing of another from Yokohama, Japan; the co-operation and friendliness of officials of the various governments and steamship lines; the dependability of the airplane with its folding wings, and of the instruments used; these combined with the skill, intelligence and courage of Capt. Charles B. D. Collyer in piloting the plane through fogs and over hazardous routes, make of this achievement a triumph of character, intelligence and applied natural science, as indeed was the case with each of the previous records.

This present record of twenty-three days, fifteen hours, twenty-one minutes and three seconds was achieved with the use of steamers and an airplane. Mr. Mears believes that it cannot be greatly reduced till an improved form of aircraft, for instance a rigid airship, will make possible the entire trip by air. As for himself, he declares that, having outclassed the moon, he will not again attempt a record till some advanced means of transportation will enable him to race the sun. And, why not? M. S. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

DR. MARIE ELISABETH LUEDERS, the well-known writer and member of the Democratic Party of the Reichstag, is again pleading the cause of the German woman who has the temerity to wed a foreigner, thereby losing all legal and civic rights and privileges as a German. What the German Democrats have been demanding for the past seven years is that a German woman should retain her nationality on marriage with a foreigner, unless she expressly states her desire to the contrary. In an article in one of Berlin's leading newspapers, Dr. Lueders sets forth vigorously and convincingly the reasons why this demand should be complied with by the German Government, and she cites some drastic examples of unhappy marriages where a German woman has ultimately lost all claims to citizenship and civic rights in any country.

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Washington's birthday was celebrated in the Esplanade Hotel by the American Club with due honor, all American residents and many German friends of America accepting the invitation. Ambassador Schurman made a particularly happy speech, basing his remarks upon the work of the American philosopher, William James. He stressed the intellectual currents in America which, in consequence of the technical development of that country, were too liable here to be overlooked. Aristotle, said the Ambassador, had declared that the manner in which rich men employed their wealth was the best criterion of their character. The rich men in America built museums, high schools and scientific institutions, and equipped them with everything necessary. The greatest Americans, such as Washington, Lincoln and others, plainly proved that the American people, with all their technical echievements, have never forgotten the ideal striving after the loftiest aims of humanity, and here it was that the German and American people met. The Ambassador concluded with the words: "William James's way was Goethe's way."

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Details of the international advertising congress, to be held in Berlin next August, have just appeared. Twenty countries will be represented, and some 5000 delegates are expected, among them 300 from England, 100 from France, and no fewer than 3000 from America. A committee of the Continental Advertisers Union, which was founded last year in Paris, is already discussing the program. The congress will take place in the large Funkhalle (wireless hall), at Charlottenburg, where every branch of the art of advertising may be exhaustively illustrated and studied.

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Easter is the season for awarding the "Reifezeugnis" or "Arbitur," the certificate of maturity which is granted to a pupil of a German secondary school on leaving, and which qualifies him for the university. From reliable sources warnings are now being issued against a course of study at the universities for those who have small means at their command, or for those who have not signal abilities which enable them to gain one of the very rare scholarships. All professions, it is stated, are overcrowded, and have been so for a long time, yet the number of students is ever on the increase. In Prussia alone there are 13,000 students of law at the present time; in 1925 there were 8000. It is the same with those studying for the position of teacher in the higher schools, and it is authentically computed that at the present rate some 8000 assistant masters will, in a few years' time, be waiting for appointments which, in normal conditions, provide 400 vacancies in a year. Students of chemistry have doubled in number since 1913 without any commensurate increase in positions. The course of study for chemistry lasts five years and costs annually 1750 marks; the course for law and philology lasts four years, costing each 1600 marks a year; for natural science the studies last four and a half years at an annual cost of 1700 marks. Extra fees and, of course, living expenses, are not included in these figures.

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An invention which, it is said by competent judges, will mark a new epoch, is the result of more than twenty years' strenuous work on the part of the inventor, Dr. Kurt Stille of Berlin. It will be known to the world as the "Stille Wire," and is an instrument composed of two metal spools incased in glass and connected by a thin steel wire some twenty inches in length which passes through an electrical contrivance. Affixed to the telephone, this little instrument records and returns a conversation with perfect clearness and, moreover, receives messages in the absence of the person called for, reeling them off when he returns; it records and reproduces dictation, instrumental and vocal music; its records can be kept for any length of time and copies can be made of them by the affixing of other wires. These are only some of the things that the Stille Wire, which is fire and weather-proof, can do. It all sounds remarkably simple. One big publishing house is installing it for recording and reproducing news stories by telephone and cable, and it can also be used to advantage in the speaking film.

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What has long been needed and desired in this city—the establishment of small branch post offices in shops—is now beginning to be realized. In two small shops in the west the Reichs eagle, with the word "Post" beneath it, signifies that stamps may be purchased, telegrams and parcels be forwarded, and telephone calls be put through. One of these is a milk shop where a corner of the counter has been cleared of pans and bottles for the installing of a miniature Reichspost. Berlin post offices being mostly huge buildings and considerable distances apart, branch offices of this description will prove a great convenience to the public, and it is universally hoped their number will soon be increased.

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The Graf Zeppelin has been lying low as regards transatlantic flights, but all hands have been working out improvements which the American flight showed to be imperative. The wireless equipment, in particular, has been exhaustively experimented upon in connection with two separate stations, with a short wave and a long wave respectively. As an inevitable consequence of the severe cold, special attention has been paid to the heating of the airship, and new hot water apparatus has been installed which was tested on a biting day recently during a flight of several hours over Lindau, Ravensburg and St. Gallen. For a time all went well; the cabins were so warm that the passengers were able to dispense with overcoats. Toward the end of the trip, however, the heating apparatus followed the example of so many radiators, and froze. The building of a new airship shed at Friedrichshafen has been decided on and is to be commenced in May. Its cost is estimated at 4,000,000 marks.